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Founded 1871 by William O. Allison *Published by Schnell Publishing Co., Inc.*

Vol. 146 No. 2 New York 7, N. Y. July 10, 1944

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Ammonium Nitrate Use to Be Curtailed

OPD Washington Bureau

Officials of the War Production Board have been informed by the War Department that shipments of ammonium nitrate from ordnance plants for fertilizer use will be curtailed beginning in the Fall and all further shipments will cease around December 1, because of the department's stepped up munitions production program.

Provision has been made for such an eventuality, however, in the 1944-45 fertilizer program, it was stated, and no changes in the program as contemplated will need to be made. It is because of the fact that the army would be requiring more of the nitrates for munitions and cutting down on supplies available for fertilizer, that steps have been taken to bring in a minimum of 1,000,000 tons of Chilean nitrate by May 15, 1945.

Officials said that they did not know when shipments would start falling off from the ordnance plants, except that it would take place in the Fall. The Commodity Credit Corporation, which has been handling the distribution of the ordnance material, still has some ammonium nitrate available for early delivery, and fertilizer manufacturers are being urged to take ammonium nitrate and ammonia solutions whenever they can be obtained and use them in making base goods so as to build up backlogs for future use.

Senate Group Favors Use of Domestic Ores

OPD Washington Bureau

Theories advanced in some governmental quarters that the United States should go on an importing basis for its mineral and metal needs in order to conserve domestic supplies, were opposed in a report filed with the senate July 6 by the minerals and mining subcommittee of its small business committee.

Domestic mineral and metal production should be given preferential treatment by the government over imports, the report said, and as far as possible and compatible with the best conduct of the war, domestic metals and minerals should be utilized first. When the rate of consumption plus necessary additions to stockpiles falls below the rate of imports plus domestic production, cutbacks should first be made in imports, and cutbacks in domestic production should be ordered only when the rate of consumption falls below the rate of domestic production.

It was the view of the committee that full consideration should be given to the advisability of maintaining domestic industry even when the cost of tthe domestic raw material appears to be somewhat higher than imported raw material. Taxes, consumption of materials, and jobs are the outcome

—Continued on page 59

Boric Acid Bill Meets Opposition at Hearing

Unanimous disapproval was voiced at an opening hearing in Mayor La Guardia's office July 1 toward the enactment of the New York City Council bill directing that all boric acid sold or dispensed in New York be labeled "Caution: Poison."

Dr. S. E. Levine, representing the New York Academy of Medicine, conceded that boric acid is a "potentially mild toxic substance," but pointed out that there are "innumerable equally toxic substances not labeled as poison." He urged that the bill be vetoed to permit the Board of Health to draw up a more comprehensive regulation. Opposition to the bill was also expressed by Dr. Hugo H. Schaefer, dean of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, and in a statement from Dr. Edward S. Godfrey jr., State Commissioner of Health.

The Mayor has until July 12 to sign or veto the bill.

A.C.S. Pure Chemistry Award for A. C. Cope

Dr. Arthur C. Cope, associate professor of chemistry in Columbia University, will receive the $1,000 American Chemical Society Award in Pure Chemistry for 1944 at the 108th meeting of the society to be held in New York September 11 to 15. The award is made annually to encourage fundamental research by young chemists working in North America.

Dr. Arthur C. Cope

Dr. Cope, who is thirty-five years of age, was cited for outstanding research in organic chemistry. His work was said to be of timely value in the field of plastics and drugs. He is now engaged in war work, one of his prin-

—Continued on page 59

Trade Conventions Cancellation Urged

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Defense Transportation is urging the cancellation of all trade conventions, trade shows and group gatherings, irrespective of their nature or intent, during the remainder of this year, it was learned July 5.

Heretofore the ODT's policy has been to discourage only those meetings having no connection with the war, but in a letter just sent to the executives of convention-holding organizations it is now requesting that even all war-connected and postwar planning gatherings be abandoned.

ODT Director J. M. Johnson said that the recent invasion of Western Europe has placed a new emphasis on the urgent need for conservation of all possible travel facilities in this country for the use of military and essential war-connected traffic.

Carbon Dioxide Suit Examinations Scheduled

OPD Washington Bureau

The Federal Trade Commission has set for July 13 the opening of examinations in its action against four producers of carbon dioxide. The taking of testimony will be carried on in room 505 at 45 Broadway, New York.

John W. Norwood, of the commission's examiner staff, has been appointed trial examiner for the taking of testimony in the carbon dioxide action.

N.W.D.A. Convention In New York Sept. 26-28

The National Wholesale Druggists Association will hold its annual convention in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, September 26 to 28. The sessions will be held Wednesday morning, followed by a luncheon session. The final business session will be held Thursday morning. The annual dinner will be held September 27.

Civilian Production Plan Being Formulated by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

In a move to ease industry back into production of civilian goods where this can be done without interference with the war program, the War Production Board was disclosed June 6 to be preparing an order for issuance in the near future exempting manufacturers from the restrictions of the "L" and "M" orders on a limited scale where materials and manpower are available.

Under the terms of the order now being circulated among WPB personnel, a manufacturer with fewer than 100 employees, and on the Pacific coast, with fewer than 50 workers, would be permitted to file a supplementary CMP-4-B application with his regional office for materials to produce civilian products. Manufacturers with greater number of employees would file their applications with Washington for approval.

The proposal is one of several that are said to be under consideration, but is considered the one that is most likely to meet with the approval of the War Department. Up to the present, it is understood, the War Department is withholding approval of all general programs for resumption of civilian production until there is more clarification of the military picture.

Officials of WPB describe the plan as a modest attempt to get industry started back on the road to peacetime pursuits, that entails the least amount of danger to interfere with war production. It is hedged with so many conditions, they added, that it is difficult to see why the War Department would object. In the first place, they point out, no manufacturer would be granted a rating higher than AA-4, which would assure that plants still operating under war contracts or producing highly essential civilian products would still get first call on available materials. Neither would a manufacturer be permitted to have access to materials, except those which might be considered surplus in his own region.

It is also proposed that no materials should be granted to a manufacturer to be used in civilian production if this would interfere with his war-work or with the labor situation in his area. Nor would he be permitted to obtain material for the production

—Continued on page 59

Fischelis Resigns from N.J. Pharmacy Board

Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, for eighteen years secretary and chief chemist of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey, has resigned his connection with that body. The board, in a meeting June 30, accepted his resig-

Dr. Robert P. Fischelis

—Continued on page 59

Small Business Postwar Parleys to Be Held

OPD Washington Bureau

Senator James E. Murray, chairman of the senate small business committee, has announced that a series of conferences on the postwar problems of small business will be held in Montana, Washington and California during July and August. The schedule includes the following conferences:—

Kalispell, Mont., July 24 and 25; Seattle, Wash., July 26 and 27; Portland, Ore., July 28; San Francisco region, July 31 and August 1; Los Angeles, August 2 and 3; San Diego, Calif., August 4.

Every phase of reconversion as it affects small business will be discussed at these meetings. According to Senator Murray, the committee will also be interested in hearing testimony on the possibility of increased development of resources in the thinly populated Rocky Mountain States to a degree wherein surplus labor now engaged in war production on the coast might be absorbed to handle products of the reconverted industries.

Drug Production To Be Discussed

Problems of drug production in the chemical industry will be discussed at a meeting of the Division of Medicinal Chemistry of the American Chemical Society at the society's 108th meeting to be held in New York September 11 to 15. Among the events scheduled is a symposium on sympathomimetic agents, compounds that affect the sympathetic nervous system of the body.

Those who will present papers at the symposium include Dr. M. L. Tainter, of the Winthrop Chemical Company, Rensselaer, N. Y.; Dr. C. R. Scholz, of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J.; Dr. Walter H. Hartung, of University of Maryland, Baltimore; and Dr. Harry Gold, of Cornell Medical College, New York.

Health and Disability Probed by Senate

OPD Washington Bureau

Public hearings will open July 10 before a special subcommittee of the senate in connection with a study of physical and mental defects among men of military age and the working population. The hearings will run for three days.

Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, chairman of the committee, said that a thorough study is planned of the causes of disabilities revealed by selective service examinations and of means for their correction. Top-ranking army and navy officials will appear as witnesses to present testimony on various phases of the problem, including programs developed by the armed forces for medical, dental, and educational rehabilitation.

Senator Pepper called it a "national tragedy" that nearly five million young men have been found unfit for military service.

Public Health Service Codification Approved

OPD Washington Bureau

President Roosevelt approved the Bulwinkle bill (H.R. 4624) consolidating and strengthening the laws relating to the United States Public Health Service, July 3, describing it as a program of war and postwar protection of public health. In so doing, he stated, "We will be making as sound an investment as any government can make. The dividends are payable in human life and health."

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

July 7, 1944	June 30, 1944	July 9, 1943
136.5	**136.4**	**137.6**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Shifting relativities of demand and supply caused a variety of price changes in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week. The net influence was elevating on the general average. The main forces were egg products, vegetable insecticides, and essential oils. Another reduction was made in prices on the major synthetic vitamins and on gum naval stores.

Seasonal trends are not potent market influences in these days; so the Summer slump of former years is not in evidence. In most corners there could be a rising trend—and there would be if there were materials and manpower enough with which to effect it.

Prices were advanced on Florida phosphate rock, pyrethrin- and rotenone-bearing substances, egg albumen, eggyolk, candellilla wax, juniper berries and oil, avocado, cananga, and lemongrass oils, and Indian celery seed.

Prices were reduced on ascorbic acid, riboflavin, thiamine hydrochloride, gum rosins, gum turpentine, alphapinene, cedarwood oil, powdered areca nuts, and brown California mustard seed.

Woburn Names Ransom Chemical Sales Head

James Dudley Ransom has been appointed sales manager of the chemical division of the Woburn Chemical Corporation (N. J.), Harrison, N. J. He joined the company as a research chemist in 1934, and has been assistant sales manager of the division since 1939.

James Dudley Ransom

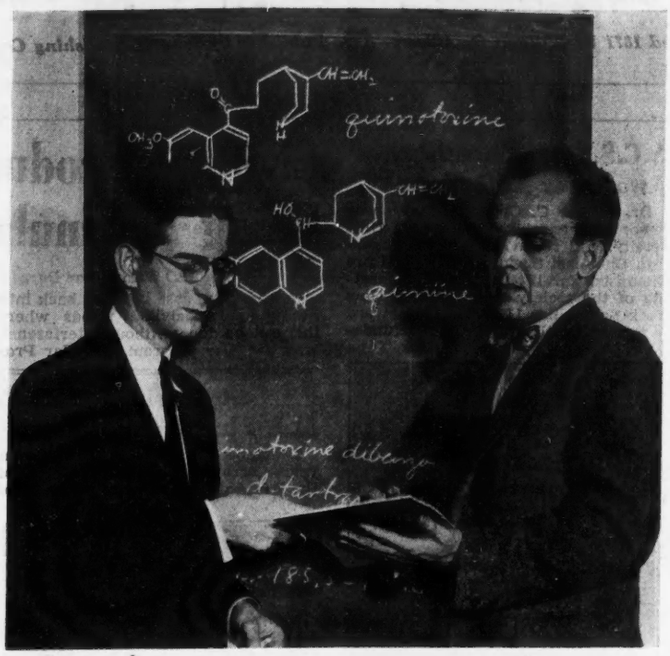
Mr. Ransom, a graduate of Lehigh University, was employed as a research chemist on synthetic drying oils and specification fatty acids by the Woburn organization in 1934, and went to the sales department in 1937. He was made assistant sales manager of the chemical division in 1939.

Eucalyptus, Lime Oils Exports from Britain Aug. 1

LONDON, July 7, 1944

Releases against reexport licenses on eucalyptus and distilled lime oils begins August 1, action to that effect being taken under the reexport of essential oils. Other oils as available by notice will be included.

The Quinine Synthesizers



Dr. Robert B. Woodward and Dr. William E. Doering check the final data in their complicated synthesis of quinine from benzaldehyde by way of quinotoxin. Dr. Woodward has been promoted by Harvard University to a five-year faculty instructorship in chemistry, effective July 1.

Chrome Pigments M-Order Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board amended allocation order M-370 July 6 covering chrome pigments. The order particularly refers to the shipment of Class A pigments and to small order exemptions for Class B pigments.

The order now provides that if suppliers are unable to ship Class A pigments during the calendar quarter for which they were ordered, shipment may be made within the first twenty-one days of the following quarter and accepted as of the quarter for which they were ordered.

Provision is made that deliveries of Class A pigments may now be made to a laboratory in quantities not exceeding five pounds per month for chemical reagent purposes or to consumers at retail in quantities not exceeding one pound of C. P. pigment content for any use.

The small order exemption for Class B pigments, twenty-five pounds of

—Continued on page 72

Carbon Black Control Shifted to M-300

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has revoked order M-244, transferred allocation control of furnace-type carbon black to order M-300, and extended allocation controls of order M-300 to include the rubber grades of channel-type carbon black, WPB reported July 7.

In the interests of simplified paperwork, customers may now order up to 20,000 pounds of furnace-type carbon black or rubber grades of channel-type carbon black by filing an enduse certificate.

To assure an adequate supply of furnace-type black for the rubber industry, allocation controls are made somewhat tigher under provisions of the order. This action brings rubber grades of channel-type carbon black under allocation for the first time.

Du Pont to Permit Russia To Use Neoprene Process

As the result of negotiations undertaken at the request of the United States government, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, is making its neoprene synthetic rubber process available to the Soviet Union.

Aluminum Pigment Deliveries Eased

OPD Washington Bureau

Favorable consideration will be given by the aluminum and magnesium division of the War Production Board to requests of distributors of aluminum powder and paint for permission to accept late delivery of unrated orders for pigments from a person other than a producer who received but did not ship the distributor's order between May 15 and June 30.

Stocks of aluminum powder and paint in distributor's inventories March 15 may be sold as provided in supplementary order M-1-g beyond June 30, without preference ratings or limitation as to enduse.

Some isolated cases have been brought to the attention of the division where distributors are under the impression that a preference rating of AA-5 or better constitutes sufficient authority to fill orders regardless of enduse. WPB said this is not the case. An additional requirement is contained in paragraph (d) of aluminum order M-1-g, which states that aluminum pigment or aluminum composition may not be delivered by a person who knows or who has reason to believe it is to be used in a manner not described in paragraph (e) of the order.

The aluminum and magnesium division will continue to receive applications for uses not permitted in the order, as provided in paragraph (f). With a greater supply of feed material at hand and while the supply situation continues favorable, a more liberal attitude on applications may be expected, WPB said. Therefore, prospective users of aluminum pigment and paint for uses not now permitted in the order should apply under paragraph (f), furnishing full details as required.

Acrylic Monomer, Resin Surplus Rule Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

A revised procedure for the disposal of surplus and excess stocks of acrylic monomer and acrylic resin was issued July 7 by the War Production Board in an amendment to order M-300.

If he wishes, the holder of surplus or excess supplies of acrylic monomer or acrylic resin may consider himself a supplier. In such a case, for authorization to deliver such material, he is required to file form WPB-3947 based on enduse certificates from his customers.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 146, No. 2, July 10, 1944. Published weekly by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John St., New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Tel. REctor 2-9820. Subscription price:—United States and possessions, Cuba, Mexico, Central America and South America, $5; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1944, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

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Bids Wanted

Baking Powder:—400,000 pounds; War Food Administration, Washington; opening July 14.

Laundry Soap:—100,000,000 pounds; War Food Administration, Washington; announcement Awd-109.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

A congressional investigation of charges of secret agreements between the United States and Great Britain which may have the effect of freezing American industries out of postwar markets in the British possessions is considered not unlikely sometime after Congress returns to session from its present recess. Such charges have been made by the National Association of Manufacturers, and but for the political recess would have been aired in Congress before this.

William L. Batt, chairman of the Combined Production and Resources Board, says there is nothing to them. He brushes them off as a "great story," but one with no truth in it, saying further that, if there were any such proposals, he would have heard of them. But NAM insists that there is something to it and says, without naming names, that certain government officials have admitted such agreements.

A case in point, it is claimed, is in the industrial leather belting field. American manufacturers found from their importers in India that they could no longer ship belting to that area because the market has been set aside exclusively for the United Kingdom. NAM says it knows of other agreements existing in the textile field. The question in the mind of NAM is whether these agreements portend a trend which will affect all postwar trade arrangements.

Food-Drug Functioning

Congress had an opportunity during consideration of the appropriation bill for the Federal Security Agency of taking the Food and Drug Administration out of its unhappy position of being judge, jury, and prosecutor in fixing standards for drugs, foods, and coaltar colors, but refused to go along on the proposition because of its efforts to keep down nonwar expenses of the government.

Administrator McNutt asked for an appropriation of $30,900 to hire hearing officers to take testimony in matters of this kind from which findings would be made for decision by the administrator. And although plausible arguments were submitted on its behalf the proposal didn't get any further than the house appropriation's committee.

The feeling is that the committee members didn't quite understand the proposition or the need for it, and therefore scratched it off as an unnecessary appropriation. The FSA will make another effort to get the money next year, and some help from the drug industry and others interested would not be unwelcome.

War Contract Guide

Major questions confronting war contractors are answered in a new booklet for both prime and subcontractors, titled "The Contractors Guide," soon to be available at the various procurement offices of the War Department throughout the country. The booklet is written in nontechnical language and is graphically illustrated to emphasize salient points.

Based on the army's procedures in procurement regulation No. 15, the booklet has three main sections. The first gives the ABC of terminations. The second suggests things the contractor can do in his shop, with the government, and with his suppliers and subcontractors. The last contains facsimiles of the new uniform termination forms.

The War Department says that the "Guide" should quicken the process of contract settlement because it gives the busy executive a quick preview of the job he is to do.

Administrative Reform

Legislative controls to improve the administration of justice by requiring fair procedure in Federal administrative agencies and adequate judicial review of agency decisions have been proposed to Congress by the American Bar Association. Two bills (S. 2030 and H.R. 5081) carrying out the recommendations have been introduced.

Rules of procedure before the various administrative agencies have become a patchwork of differing views that have proved confusing to everyone concerned. The bills have two aims—(1) to turn the searchlight of publicity on the manner in which the agencies reach their decision, and (2) to end the present situation that permits some agencies to be both prosecutor and judge.

Under the legislation no longer would it be possible for an agency to issue and invoke some rule of the making of which no one outside the government would have any inkling. All rulings and questions of law and opinions and orders affecting the public would have to be open to public inspection before being put into operation. All rules and regulations, together with statements of general public policy as well as general news releases, would have to be published in the *Federal Register*.

Fish Promotion Plans

A minor reorganization of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior has been underway for some weeks in anticipation of heavier responsibilities falling on the service in the post-war era. What used to be known as the Division of Fish Culture, now carries the name of the Division of Game Fish and Hatcheries. The old Division of Fishery Industries has now become the Division of Commercial Fisheries.

The two new names are intended to reflect more adequately the work of the divisions, both of which will have much more to do after the war than they previously did. The Division of Game Fish and Hatcheries will continue to propagate fish and to take an active part in the development of the farm pond program, but after the war it will embark on a more extensive program designed to gear production of fish more closely to actual needs of fishing areas. The Division of Commercial Fisheries will be the only contact between the billion dollar industry and the government when the Office of Coordinator of Fisheries expires after the war, and it is now working on plans to give the industry prompt and accurate statistics, sound technical advice, and assistance on problems in production, processing, and marketing, since this information has proved so valuable in the war.

No organization changes are contemplated for the present.

Governmental Assistance

Businessmen are beginning to heed the advice of their trade organizations and others not to place too much dependence on government to show the way through the problems of reconversion, but to make their own individual plans of adjustment.

Field offices of the Department of Commerce report that the inquiries coming to them from businessmen for statistical and marketing information have been increasing greatly in recent weeks. Inquirers are particularly interested in information on items which are the subject of high excess taxes, indicating that they are seeking some light on how to promote greater distribution to offset some of the sales resistance in case the wartime levels of taxation are continued.

From an immediate standpoint, the department is now analyzing and sifting the large body of wartime administrative and statistical data for release, within security limits, of that part of it which might be useful to business and industry. From a longer-range standpoint, plans are being made for a biennial census of manufactures and a census of business and mineral industries in 1946, covering the year 1945, and from both an immediate and long-range viewpoint, a statistics program is being prepared to provide information on current changes in industrial operations.

Train Crowding

The continued appeals by ODT against trade conventions—now extended even to meetings which have a connection with the war—is beginning to irritate some associations.

—*Continued on page 43*

Fertilizer Order Changed On Crop Classifications

OPD Washington Bureau

Reflecting prospects for somewhat larger supplies of fertilizer in the year beginning July 1, 1944, particularly phosphates and potash, the War Food Administration has eliminated crop classifications and made several other changes in its fertilizer order. The changes are embodied in War Food Order No. 5, amendment No. 1, revising and amending the order in its entirety.

In the year beginning July 1, all general crops may be fertilized with as many pounds of fertilizer per acre as recommended by the appropriate State experiment station. There will be no A and B crop classes as there have been this year. In the past year a farmer could apply fertilizer at the rate recommended by the State experiment station in growing any crop in the A classification, but not in growing any other general crop unless the customary rate equalled that recommended by the station. "Customary" rate of application was considered to be the farm operator's customary rate, or the customary rate used on a particular farm, or the customary rate on comparable farms in the area.

In no case did the order permit a higher rate of application than that recommended by the State experiment station. In the year ahead, for any particular crop farmers may use fertilizer at the rate recommended by the experiment station or at the rate customarily used in the area, whichever is greater.

The rate of application per acre, as used in the order, refers to pounds of fertilizer but does not specify plant food content in terms of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash.

Elimination of the crop classification will permit a higher rate of application on a large number of crops. The A group included only peanuts, hybrid corn for seed production, sugar beets for seed production, hemp, dry and snap beans, lima beans, cabbage, carrots, onions, green peas, dry edible peas, potatoes, sweet potatoes, sweet corn for processing, tomatoes and vegetable seeds. The amendment also makes the following changes:

(1) The special application form is no longer required, provided the dealer's regular order form carries specified information and is signed by the customer.

(2) Each manufacturer, dealer, and agent is required to make available for direct application or home mixing as great a percentage of his supply of each

—*Continued on page 69*

OPA Amends Price Protest Procedure

The procedural regulations covering price and rent protests and appeals have been amended, in conformity with the stabilization extension act, the Office of Price Administration has reported. The amendments, which were effective July 3, include these provisions:—

Protests against a provision of a maximum price or rent regulation may be filed at any time after issuance of the regulation. However, the Price Administrator will ordinarily dismiss protests against orders relating to individual sellers or landlords if they are not filed within 90 days unless special circumstances justifying the delay are shown. Formerly, protestants were required to file within 60 days of the issuance of the regulation.

2. The Price Administrator must take initial action within 30 days after the filing of a protest. Formerly, the administrator was required to act either within 30 days after the filing of a protest or within 90 days after issuance of the order or regulation being protested, whichever was later.

H.I. Young Resigns From War Board

OPD Washington Bureau

Howard I. Young has resigned as deputy vice-chairman of the metals and minerals for the War Production Board. Mr. Young is returning to the presidency of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company, St. Louis. He will be succeeded in WPB by James Douglas who has been with the agency since 1941, and more recently served as director of the zinc division. The zinc and lead divisions are being consolidated under the directorship of Ergin Vogelsang, formerly director of the latter division.

Domestic Tung Oil Price Ceiling Set

OPD Washington Bureau

Specific dollar-and-cent ceiling prices have been set for domestic tung oil by the Office of Price Administration, effective July 11 under the provisions of amendment No. 27 to MPR No. 53.

The maximum prices for the domestic oil, f.o.b. New York, Gulf ports or Pacific coast ports, are as follows:—Tankscars, 38.375c. per pound; returnable drums, car lots, 39c.

When tung oil is sold in returnable drums in car lot quantities, the seller may add to the car lot price set forth above the following differentials for the following particular quantities sold:—Carlots, in more than one delivery of 10 drums each, 1c. per pound; 5 to 9 drums, one delivery, 1½c. per pound; 1 to 4 drums, one delivery, 2c. per pound.

If the oil is shipped in non-returnable containers, the cost of the drums may be added to the above returnable drum prices. Also, the usual or normal differentials for containers other than tankcars or drums shall continue to apply, the OPA said.

No parity prices have been determined or published for tung nuts by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary of Agriculture has determined a comparable price for tung nuts of $71.60 per ton. The highest price for tung nuts for the period January 1—September 15, 1942, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, was $91.80 per ton.

OPA Rules on Imports Sold to Gov't Agencies

OPD Washington Bureau

Sales of imported materials by importers to government agencies or government contractors or sub-contractors are no longer exempt from price control, the Office of Price Administration has announced. Removal of this exemption, which has been in effect throughout the period of price ceilings with the exception of a short period in 1942, should result in a substantial decrease in the prices of a number of imported materials, OPA said.

This action, effective July 15, 1944, will require the affected importers to determine their ceiling prices under the Maximum Import Price Regulation. This regulation establishes ceilings on the basis of the foreign invoice price as of August 20, 1943.

The action is taken to bring prices to government contractors and subcontractors in line with those being charged manufacturers producing articles for civilian use with the same materials. The change will chiefly affect prices to Government contractors or sub-contractors. OPA pointed out that neither the Army nor the Navy has objected to the placing of these sales under price control.

Dichlorodifluoromethane Order Revised by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

Conservation order M-28 was revised July 5 to restrict further the delivery of dichlorodifluoromethane, otherwise known as F-12 gas or freon-12. The revised order makes all delivery and use subject to specific written authorization by the War Production Board. It also sets out the procedure of making application to get the gas.

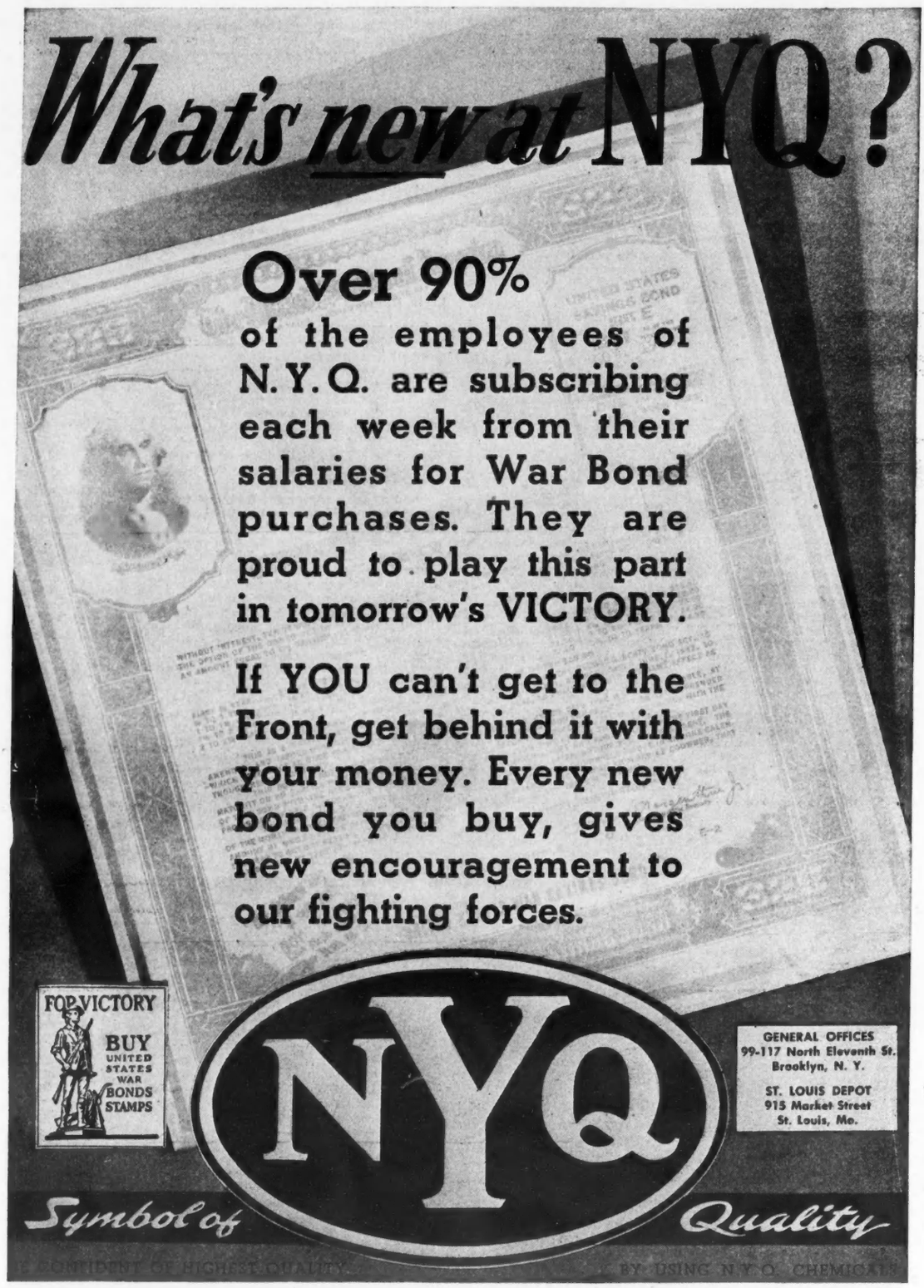
Use of F-12 gas for any list A system is subjected to certain specified conditions comprising absence of means of adequate ventilation in public assembly places, stores, and the like, or a necessity certified by a physician in respect of health or life.

Census Bureau Names Fats, Oils Statistician

OPD Washington Bureau

F. H. Harper has been appointed chief statistician for cotton and oils of the Bureau of the Census.

Mr. Harper comes to Bureau of the Census after having served for a number of years in the Division of Cotton Marketing, U. S. Department of Agriculture. He also has worked with the War Production Board, Textile Bureau, where for two years he was in charge of the cotton section of the Program Branch.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Alligator-Liver Oil

Cosmetic—Claimed to have value in cosmetic preparations

Alphapicolin

(Alphamethylpyridin)

Chemical—Organic compound offering following properties: — Boiling point, 128°C.; colorless liquid; melting point, 69.9°C.; miscible with alcohol and with ethyl ether; specific gravity, 0.950 (15°/4°C.); very soluble in water

Reactant in syntheses of alkaloids, pharmaceuticals, and other organic compounds

Starting point in making antioxidants, rubber accelerators

Suggested as solvent in place of more expensive liquids

Miscellaneous—Suggested as solvent in place of more expensive liquids

2-Amino-1-butanol

Chemical—Starting point in making emulsifying agents, with the aid of the higher fatty acids, for fats, oils, resins, waxes, for use in camouflage paints, detergents, leather dressings, metal polishes, textile specialties

2-Amino-2-ethyl-1:3-propanediol

Chemical—Starting point in making (with the aid of the higher fatty acids) emulsifying agents for fats, oils, resins, waxes, in making camouflage paints, detergents, leather dressings, metal polishes, textile specialties

Benzotriazole

Chemical—New chemical available for experimental research

Bismuth Dithiosalicylate

(Bismuth Dithiosalicylas, Thioform)

Pharmaceutical—Reputed useful as dusting powder in skin diseases and in surgery, as eye medicament, as intestinal antiseptic

Cadmium Sulphoselenide

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Pigment claimed to offer brilliant color, great stability to heat, chemical action, and sunlight, relatively good hiding power

Chlorophyl

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Pharmaceutical — Claimed to have value in combatting chronic sinus conditions, deep-lying infections in the cleansing of wounds, head colds, offensive odor from certain anaerobic infections

Cresylphenyl-Stibine

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials —see bottom of this page)

Soap—Antioxidant

Crotyl Cellulose

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Base (U.S. 1920297) in coating compositions of various types, containing solvents, diluents, driers, softeners, pigments, and sometimes nitrocellulose

Dibromocresyl-Paratoluene Sulphonate

Adhesives—Plasticizer (U.S. 1917405) in compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers

Ceramic—Plasticizer (U.S. 1917405) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Chemical—Plasticizer (U.S. 1917405) for cellulose esters and ethers

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (U.S. 1917405) in nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose esters as base material

Electrical—Plasticizer (U.S. 1917405) in insulating compositions, containing cellulose esters, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment

Glass—Plasticizer (U.S. 1917405) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware

Leather—Plasticizer (U.S. 1917405) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods

Metal Fabricating—Plasticizer (U.S. 1917405) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous — Plasticizer (U. S. 1917405) in coating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating various kinds of articles

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (U.S. 1917405) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes, containing cellulose esters or ethers

Paper—Plasticizer (U.S. 1917405) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp

Photographic — Plasticizer (U. S. 1917405) in making films from cellulose esters or ethers

Plastics—Plasticizer (U.S. 1917405) in making laminated fiber products, molded products, plastics from or containing cellulose esters or ethers

Resins—Plasticizer (U.S. 1917405) in making artificial resins from or containing cellulose esters or ethers

Rubber—Plasticizer (U.S. 1917405) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods

Stone—Plasticizer (U.S. 1917405) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone

Textile—Plasticizer (U.S. 1917405) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics

Wood—Plasticizer (U.S. 1917405) in compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork

Diethyleneglycol Succinate-Ethylether

Resins—Plasticizer (U.S. 2216461) for polyvinyl acetal resins

1:5-Dihydroxynaphthalene Diacetate

Chemical—New chemical available for experimental research

Gallium

(Austrium)

Denistry—Filling agent for cavities
Ingredient of dental alloys

Electrical — Mercury replacer in lamps (vapor arc for use in analytical work), lighting tubes, photoelectric cells, rectifiers (suggested)
Cathode material for electron tubes
Filament material for lamps, tubes

Metallurgical — Basic ingredient of alloys
Metal with following properties:—boiling point about 2,000°C., melting at body temperature, having silvery color, not tarnished or corroded by air

Miscellaneous — Indicator in thermometers (gallium thermometers can be made for temperatures of 500° to 1,000°C., much higher than mercury thermometers)

Optics—Brightener for optical mirrors
Reducer of light-absorption losses

Guaiac Resin

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Automotive — Ingredient (U.S. 1413524) of radiator repair composition

Food—Antioxidant (U.S. 1903126) for fats in bakery products
Source of so-called "juice" advocated as a preservative and antioxidant

Glycol Diglycolate

Adhesives—Plasticizer (U.S. 2207702) in adhesive compositions containing cellulose acetate

Ceramic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2207702) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Chemical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2207702) for cellulose acetate

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2207702) in nail emanels and lacquers containing cellulose acetate as base material

Electrical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2207702) in insulating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment

Glass—Plasticizer (U.S. 2207702) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware

Leather—Plasticizer (U.S. 2207702) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods

Metal Fabricating—Plasticizer (U.S. 2207702) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous — Plasticizer (U. S. 2207702) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating products of various sorts

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (U.S. 2207702) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose acetate

Paper—Plasticizer (U.S. 2207702) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating products made of paper or pulp

Photographic — Plasticizer (U. S. 2207702) in making films from cellulose acetate

Plastics—Plasticizer (U.S. 2207702) in making laminated fiber products, molded products, plastics made from cellulose acetate

Resins—Plasticizer (U.S. 2207702) for resin-cellulose derivative compositions and solutions

Rubber—Plasticizer (U.S. 2207702) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for decorating and protecting rubber articles

Stone—Plasticizer (U.S. 2207702) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone

Textile—Plasticizer (U.S. 2207702) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of coated textile fabrics

Wood—Plasticizer (U.S. 2207702) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork; plastic compositions, containing cellulose acetate used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood

Hexachlorobutadiene

Aviation—Suggested for use as hydraulic fluid

Automotive—Suggested for use as hydraulic fluid

Ceramic—High-boiling, nonflammable solvent in compositions of polymeric substances used for protecting and decorating ceramic ware

Construction—Suggested for use as hydraulic fluid

Chemical — Organic chemical with following properties:—Boiling range, 210°-220°C.; melting point, — 20°-25°C.; specific gravity, 1.650 to 1.700 (25°/15.5°C.); miscible with alcohol, ether, chlorinated organic solvents; color, water-white; highly stable, not easily hydrolyzed by water or mild alkalies; insoluble in water
Suggested for use as reactant in organic syntheses, solvent, nonflammable heat-transfer liquid

Electrical — Suggested for use as transformer fluid

Heat and Power—Suggested for use as nonflammable heat-transfer liquid

Glass — High-boiling, nonflammable solvent in compositions used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware

Leather — High-boiling, nonflammable solvent in compositions of polymeric substances used as coatings for protecting and decorating leather goods

Miscellaneous — High-boiling, nonflammable solvent in compositions, containing rubber, synthetic rubber, or other polymeric substances, used for coating and decorating articles of various compositions

Metal Fabrication — High-boiling, nonflammable solvent in compositions, containing rubber, synthetic rubber, or other polymeric substances, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic products

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—High-boiling, nonflammable solvent in making paints, varnishes, lacquers, dopes, and enamels containing rubber, synthetic rubber, or other polymeric substances

Paper—High-boiling, nonflammable solvent in coating compositions, containing rubber, synthetic rubber, or other polymeric substances, for decorating and protecting paper and pulp products

Plastics — High-boiling, nonflammable solvent in making plastic compositions

Stone — High-boiling nonflammable solvent in coating compositions, containing rubber, synthetic rubber, or other polymeric substances, used for protecting and decorating natural and artificial stones

Textile—High-boiling, nonflammable solvent in compositions, containing rubber, synthetic rubber, or other polymeric substances, used in the making of coated textiles

Wood — High-boiling, nonflammable solvent in compositions, containing rubber, synthetic rubber, or other polymeric substances, used as coatings for the protection and decoration of wood

Nige Wax

Plastics—Suggested as substitute for shellac

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Suggested as substitute for shellac

4-Nitro-1:2-phenylenediamine

Dye—Starting point (Brit. 495395) in making red-to-brownish, sulphonated dyestuffs for wool, with the aid of halogenated isatins, isatin, naphthisatin

Oleylresorcinol

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials —see bottom of this page)

Fats and Oils—Antioxidant

Ink—Antioxidant for printing inks

Soap — Antioxidant for soap and soapstocks

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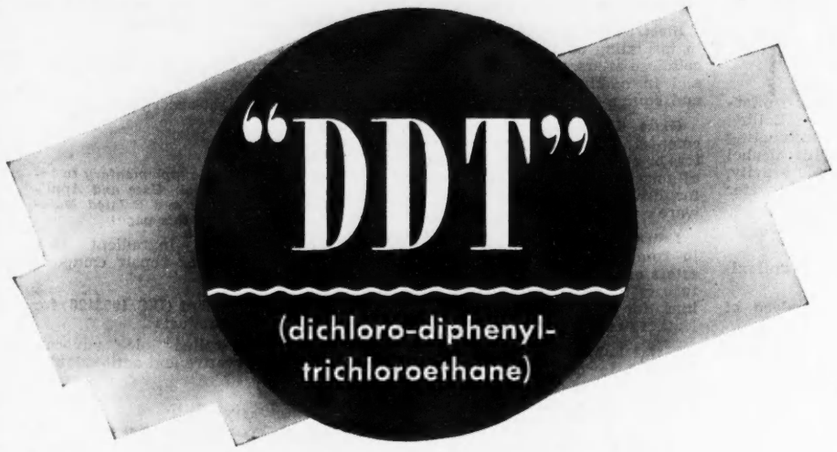

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Early this year, at the request of the Government, Merck & Co., Inc. began expanding its facilities for increasing tonnage production of the powerful insecticide known as "DDT" which now is being used by the Armed Forces to protect them from Typhus fever, an infectious disease caused by the bite of the typhus-infected body louse.

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Until further notice, and because our entire supplies are controlled by the War Production Board, we are unable to accept direct orders for "DDT" from our regular or potential customers. However, when we are in a position to do so, we will advise you accordingly and gladly cooperate with you in developing practical uses for this very promising product.

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

July 7, 1944

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms.....lb. .38 - .40
kgs.....lb. .35 - .36

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67

Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., divd. E.*..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., divd. E.*.....lb. .08¼- —
tanks, divl. E.*.....lb. .07 - —

* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ¼c. per lb. higher.

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. .90 - —

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —

Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls....100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.53 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 —
synth, CP, dms., works.....100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.8%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.33 - —
USP, dms., works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 20%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .46 - .59

Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —

Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).

Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous,[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 500-kilo lots, dms..kilo.24.50 - —
30-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.25.35 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.25.70 - —
1-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.26.41 - —
500-gram lots, bots.....kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up...lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up...lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .95 - —

Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —

Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —

Acid, camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00

Capric, tech., dms., returnable, lb. .21½- .22

Caprylic, tech., dms., returnable, lb. .27 - .27½

Castor oil,[5] split, dms., ret..lb. .20¾- .21¼

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —

Chromic,[6] 99¼-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .18¼

Cinnamic, ref'd, bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.

Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l...lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't...lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs.....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't...lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21½- —
Powd. citric acid, ½c. higher.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Coconut oil,[1,5] dist., dms....lb. .15½- .17½

Corn oil, s.d., dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —

Cottonseed oil,[1,6] s.d., dms., c.l...lb. .12 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .14¼- —

Cresylic,[2,6] (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks.....gal. .75 - —

(Petroleum), heavy grade (247°-298°), 20 dms., Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .616 - —
1-19 dms., Cal. ref....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .636 - —
tanks, divd....gal. .580 - —

light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), 20 dms., Cal. ref..gal. .550 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .676 - —
1-19 dms., Cal. ref....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref..gal. .696 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .646 - —

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).

Formic, dom., 90%, cbys, c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31

Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13

Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
dmjn.....lb. .21 - .22
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .14 - .16

Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.30 - —

Hydrobromic, conc., cbys.....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —

Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00

Hydrofluoric, anhyd.,[6] cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
49%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basis acid content..lb. .08½- —

Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .80

Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more.. lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —

tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —

44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —

light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —

44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —

USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55

Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .20½

Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22

Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —

Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —

Mandelic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric, unit.....lb. .0085- .009

Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10

Monochloroacetic, tech., 85%, bbls..lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —

Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —

Acid, muriatic, 20°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —

22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —

CP, USP, consumers, cbys..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —

Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. No stocks.

Naphthenic,[6] 210-220 acidity, dms. extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —

230-245 acidity, dms. extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —

Nicotinic,[6] dms., 50-kilo lots up, kilo. 7.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.10 - —
2½-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.20 - —
1-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.30 - —

Nicotinic amides (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —

38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —

40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —

42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —

CP, USP, consumers, cbys..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11½- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —

Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms.lb. No stocks.
tanks.....lb. No stocks.

Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —

Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, divd., lb. .11¼- —

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00

Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankdagon, divd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —

USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l....lb. .10¼- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys., works....lb. .10¼- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½

Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70

Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —

Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —

Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns.....lb. 1.65 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.80 - 2.85

Pyroligneous, bbls., divd. E.gal. .80 - —

Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).

Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42

USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44

Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57

Soybean oil,[1,5] s.d., dms....lb. .16½- .18½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —

Stearic,[1,6] double-press, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .14¾- .15¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19½

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —

Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —

Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —

66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —

98%, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —

fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —

Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —

Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —

Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60

Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —

Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45

Root, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25

Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —

Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —

Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors, lb. .34 - .35½
producers .....lb. .33 - —

Adeps lanae, hyd., dms., primary distributors..lb. .32½- .34
producers .....lb. .32 - —

Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.

Agar,[6] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —

Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00

Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd...lb. 1.87 - 1.95
granular .....lb. 1.82 - 1.90
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75

Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —

Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .68 - —

Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment., Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .1980- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .2030- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1880- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

* Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .085 - —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —

Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber cans, 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00

Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —

Denatured,[1,6,8] CD14, dms., c.l., divd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., works, E....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E., divd.....gal. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —

Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E., gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —

SD23G (replaced by SD23H).

SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .64½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works..gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .55½- —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms. c.l., divd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½- .13¼
tech., dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .11 - .13¼
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11¼- .14
tanks, divd.....lb. .10 - .12¾

Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l...gal.17.64½- —
19 dms.....gal.17.68 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.17.71 - —
tanks .....gal.17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.18.02 - —
18 dms.....gal.18.65½- —
1 to 17 dms.....gal.18.68½- —

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —

Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - .25
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —

Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).

Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —

Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., divd..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., divd....gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt., alld.....gal. .34 - —

99%, dms., 5 gals., divd.gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., divd....gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt., alld.....gal. .37½- —

Methyl (see Methanol).

Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).

Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.60

Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .90 - .92

Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .70

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

1—Specific price ceiling
2—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
3—General Limitation Order (L order)
4—General Preference Order (M order)
5—Conservation Order (M order)
6—Allocation

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia....lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 2.50 Nom.
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .29 - .30
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .65 - .80
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .28½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks.gal. .82 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .84 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .79 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1390- —
tanks .....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Alum, ammonia,[2] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd. N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —

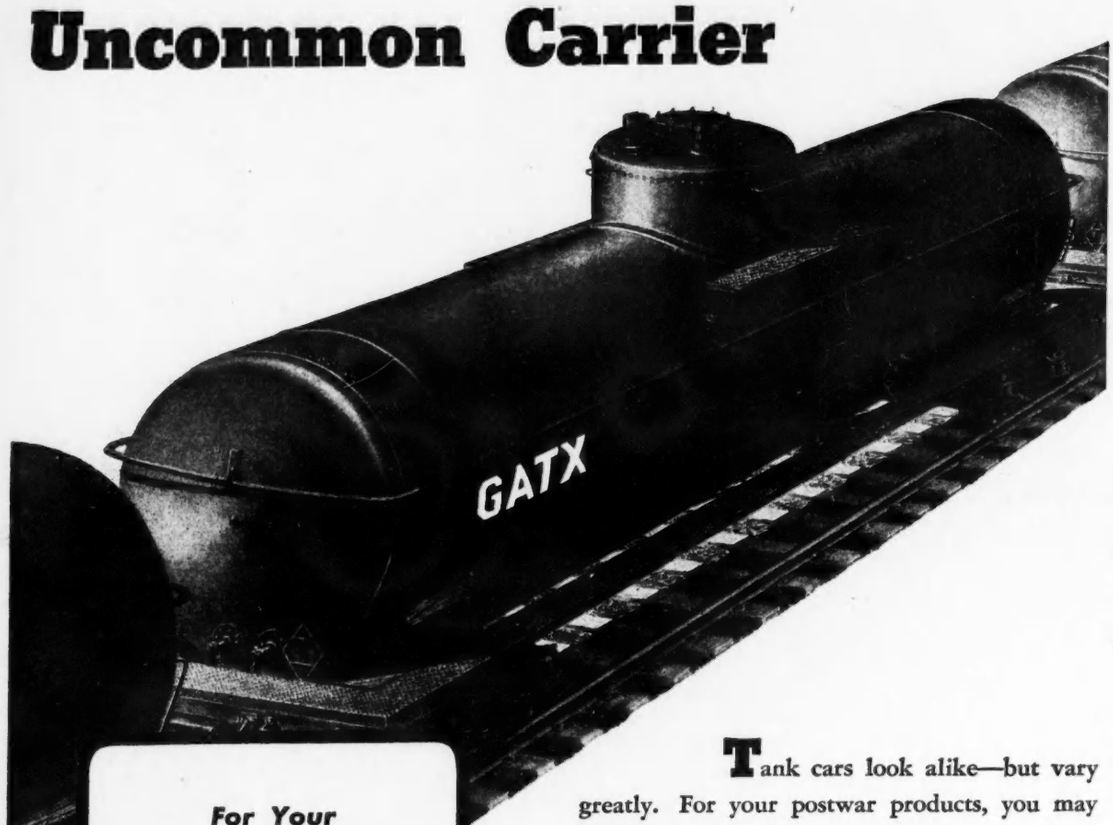
Alum potash, chrome, bbls....lb. .12½- .15
soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, ground, classified, grade, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .40
top grade, ground, kgs., works, lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd...lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[3] com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[4] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024 - .031
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .027 - .034
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% AlO_3, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point.....lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis lb. .03¾- .04
USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works .....lb. .17¾- —
contract, works...lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —

Alumina hydroxide, powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Aurate, prec., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenates, 1.7%, Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, [2,3,4] c.l...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
paste,[5] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm..lb. .56 - .58
grade B, 250-lb. dm.....lb. .54 - —
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .38 - —
grade B, 250-lb. dm.....lb. .36 - —
powder,[5] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .59 - —
grade B, 275-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.13.50 -14.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald., ton.59.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, wks..ton.69.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .16 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld...lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0539- .0614
Bichromate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .36
dms. .....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms. .....lb. .08¼- .09¼
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs., lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, agua).
Hypophsophite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[3] c.p., cryst., kgs.lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,4] Canadian, fertilizer grade, 32.5 nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate.
domestic, ordnance, bgs., works..ton.46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.35 - 8.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.19
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .18½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
jars .....lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycolate, 100%, bbls....lb. 7.10 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal. gray, bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- .17
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - .17½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .80 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works...lb. .657 - .662
NF, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
cans .....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. No prices
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin[6] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .29 Nom.
Bulgarian, bgs. .....lb. .29 - .29½
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20¼
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[7] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .06½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,4] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] bgs., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt,[1] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.. works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .24 - .25

Uncommon Carrier



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May we submit our list?

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

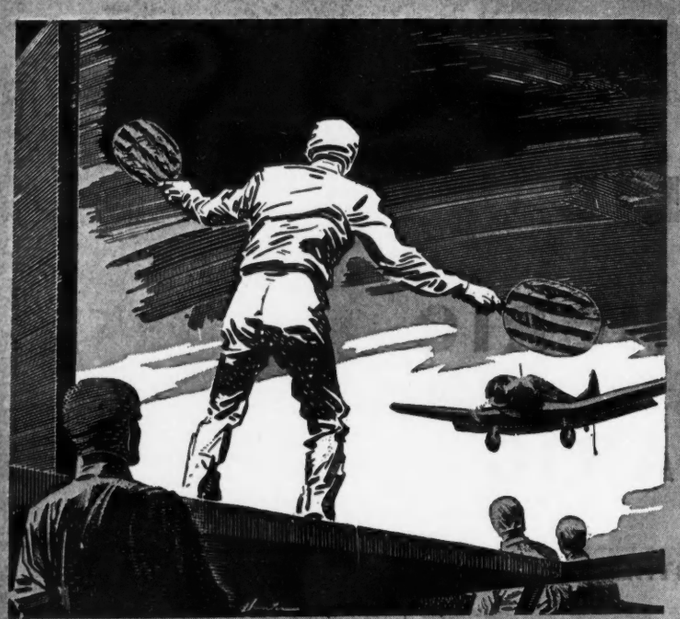
Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz.12.25 - —
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.70.00 -72.00
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots. .....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines. ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks.lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines.ton.39.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery N. J. or Ill..lb. .08 - —
Asphaltum gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.32.90 - —
290-295 F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines, ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross wght., Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., c.l., Texas refy..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 7.75 - 8.15

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[3,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium[6] carbonate, natural, 90% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls...lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...ton.80.00 - —
Barium dioxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.83
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09½- .11
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works...lb. .08 -
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs.....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.05
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[6] NF, dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .26 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .58 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works. lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., wks..lb. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.85 - —
95%, same basis.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62 - 66%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Sulphurcarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Black, acetylene,[7] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher ex dock or whse.
Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03580- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., divd. or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., divd. or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. No stocks
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 60½%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[3,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago.... unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls. .....lb. .75 - 1.00
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis...lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).



When almost *isn't enough*

"Wheels down . . . hook down," the observer reports. Now the landing signal officer's gaze narrows as he watches the incoming plane. Arms aloft, he signals the pilot lower, seconds later motions an over-correction. At the last possible moment he waves the plane in and dives for the protection of his net. Bringing a fighter plane to a safe carrier landing is an exacting task—to be almost right isn't enough.

Nor is it enough for Columbia chemicals to be "almost right." As basic ingredients, as essential agents in the conversion of raw materials, or in intermediate and finishing processes, their part is vital in a host of products necessary in war and peace. Smooth, uninterrupted production and the maintenance of product standards are dependent on chemicals which conform to specifications.

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Chicago • • • Boston • • • St. Louis • • • Pittsburgh • • • New York • • • Cincinnati
Cleveland • • • Minneapolis • • • Philadelphia • • • Charlotte

COLUMBIA SPOTLIGHT

"ALLYMER" is the new trade name for the entire line of Allyl Resin Monomers formerly referred to as Columbia Resins. The same identifying numbers—C.R. 39, C.R. 149—will continue to be used to designate types of Allymer. The first bulletins of a series describing various types and phases of Allymer have already been released. Others will soon follow.

COLUMBIA'S patented process for the purification of diaphragm cell electrolytic Caustic Soda has been an important contribution to various industrial operations, notably in the manufacture of rayon. The use of this high quality 73% NaOH concentration is expanding—four commercial installations for its production having been made in different parts of the country. After the war, it is quite likely that this expansion will continue as other users take advantage of this high quality Liquid Caustic Soda.

THE TRACTOR is virtually a symbol of the agricultural mechanization which is so important to the nation. And Columbia Calcium Chloride—that chemical of such varied usefulness—is helping to increase the efficiency of thousands of tractors. Those big tractor tires, when weighted with a Calcium Chloride solution, provide increased traction and smoother riding qualities. The "CCC" solution is as much as 25% heavier than plain water . . . is doubly valuable because it won't freeze, eliminating the necessity of draining tires in winter.

SALT, of inestimable value to mankind, has been significantly involved in the history of the world. The salt of Palmyra was an important element in the trade between the Syrian ports and the Persian Gulf. Other great salt deposits have been vital in the commerce which enabled many nations to rise to eminence. And today, at least 10 billion pounds are being used annually in the manufacture of chemicals that are helping to win the war . . . to stamp out the menace which threatens our civilization. Columbia salt deposits being converted into essential chemicals are an important factor in meeting these wartime requirements.

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS include Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, Sodium Bicarbonate, Liquid Chlorine, Silene EF (Hydrated Calcium Silicate), Calcium Chloride, Soda Briquettes, Modified Sodas, Caustic Ash, Phosflake, Calcene T (Precipitated Calcium Carbonate), and Calcium Hypochlorite.

Blue, copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls. same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - -
soluble, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic .....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .18
reg. grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls., lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic, bbls..... ....lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - -
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis, lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, divd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .55 - .75
Blue mass, NF, cns., tubs....lb. 1.29 - 1.46
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.32 - 1.46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 80% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works, ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .60
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brasilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
obys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .8[illegible] - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtee, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Brown,[3] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0285- —
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .03¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works.lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
f.o.b. St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans.lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
f.o.b. ex car, Los Angeles, lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles....lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .65 - .75
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls. .....lb. .75 - .80
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1895- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis. lb. .1945- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1795- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.

Butyl acetate, synth., secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .09 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works..lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate).
Propionate, dms., divd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

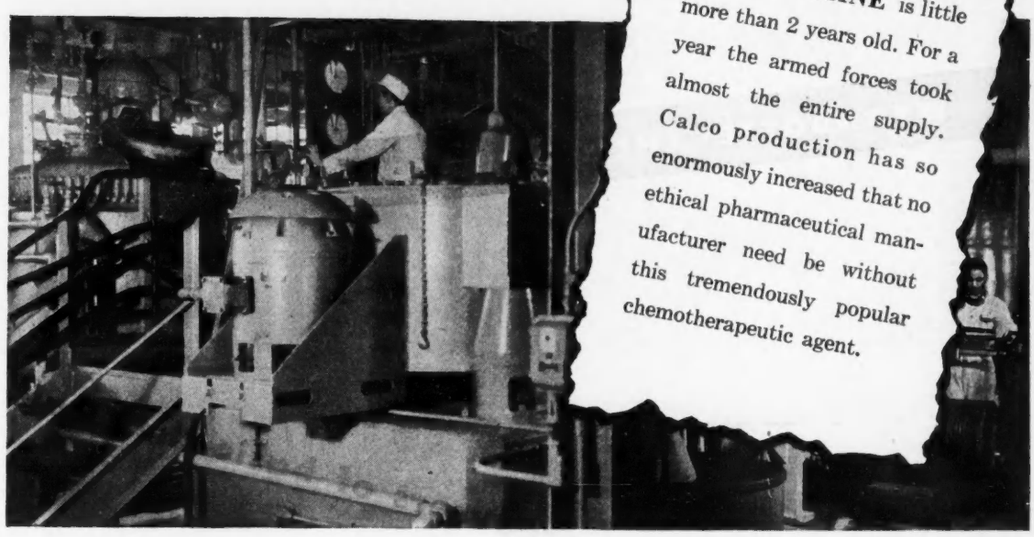
Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots. .....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cans .....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,4] pat. shapes, cs., divd. lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow)

Caffeine,[1,6] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., divd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1,6] dms., works....ton.50.00 - —
dms., divd., c.l.....ton.87.00 -95.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper, bgs., c.l., divd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, divd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks. ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb. .28 - .39
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., divd. ton.18.00 -31.50
73-75%, dms., l.c.l., 15 tons, divd..ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.

Calcium glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.29 - —
10-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.10
Lactate, edible, 100 lbs. dms., lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Mandelate, denss. fluffy, dm..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -12.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb .0635- —
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works....ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .13¼- .19¼

Ethical Pharmaceutical Manufacturers:

CALCO Invites You To Sell the Sulfa Drug of Choice —SULFADIAZINE . . . One of The Most Widely Used Anti-Infectious Drugs in History.



SULFADIAZINE is little more than 2 years old. For a year the armed forces took almost the entire supply. Calco production has so enormously increased that no ethical pharmaceutical manufacturer need be without this tremendously popular chemotherapeutic agent.

Scene in Calco Laboratories showing one of the steps in Sulfadiazine manufacture. Calco is world's largest producer of Sulfa Drugs.

Daily newspapers, magazines, trade papers and ethical publications continually tell of the rising tide of deserved publicity which is now increasing the popularity . . . the nation-wide demand . . . for SULFADIAZINE. Doesn't this mounting popularity indicate the wisdom of making your SULFADIAZINE requirements known to Calco right away?

You probably know these two outstanding facts about SULFADIAZINE: (1) That it is generally accepted as the "Drug of Choice" in the treatment of pneumonia, pneumococcic infections, hemolytic streptococcus and staphylococcic and meningococcic infections. (2) That already it has been used in the treatment of upwards of 6,000,000 cases in the armed forces.

Consider, then, the big potential in increased sales SULFADIAZINE offers the ethical Drug Manufacturer! Now that CALCO is able to supply you this famous Sulfa Drug, we suggest you act upon this opportunity at once.

Pharmaceutical Department
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
BOUND BROOK — Calco — NEW JERSEY

New Products
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
• • •
Ask, Also, About These Other Available CALCO Products
Sulfapyridine U.S.P.
(and Sodium Monohydrate)
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Cinchophen N.F.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(and Sodium Monohydrate)
Mandelic Acid U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(Powder-Crystals)
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Glutamic Acid HCL
Calcium and Sodium Pantothenate
2-Methyl-1, 4 Naphthoquinone
Phenothiazine
(For Veterinary Use)
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use

ARMY E NAVY

Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms.....lb. 1.88 - 1.89
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works, lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .48 - .55
USP. g.an., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides .....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. .70 - .71
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .66 - .67
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .68 - .70
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
90%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .69 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
Carbon bisulphide, 5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld... gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, divd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, divd.....gram. 2.90 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb. 22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .31 - .33
Case hardening mixture, 30%, gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1,6] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .24½- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis, lb. .26¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .18½- .19
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .20½- .21
Cassia,[1] .....lb. No stocks
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .23 - .24
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works.... unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -13.00
synth, bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.25 - 2.40
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Catnep, bls. .....lb. .27 - .28
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).

Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - .35
granules, ctns., same basis..lb. .35 - —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works...lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, bgs., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs...lb. .50 - .60
Roman, bls.....lb. No stocks
Charcoal, pinewood,[1,6] gran., pulv., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers: plants in South..ton.30.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[4,6] clarif., 25%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.10 - 4.10
tanks, works....,100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.25
powdered, 65% tannin, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - 9.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - 9.85
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
dms. .....lb. .90 - .96
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[5,6,8] liquid, cyls., c.l.lb. .05¼- —
contracts .....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .28
USP, dms .....lb. .30 - .33
Chloropicrin, con'd, 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., same basis....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib, dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms.lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bot.....lb. 6.03 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. .80 + .13½*
sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .80 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, NF, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 3.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls....lb. .53 - .53½
No. 2, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[3] jars.....lb. .91 - 1.11
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Cloves,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .19½- .20
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. No prices
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l. works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works... .....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l. works...dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., divd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 42% Co., kgs...lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 8%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms..lo. .31 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs...lb. 1.00 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt..lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30

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CAUSTIC SODA • CALCIUM CHLORIDE
SODA ASH • CHLORINE • CALCIUM CARBONATE
BICARBONATE OF SODA • HYDROGEN
AROMATIC INTERMEDIATES • DRY ICE

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WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN

Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
blue, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns.....lb. .28 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns....lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] cupric, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd.. bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,5,6] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate,[6] tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .28
red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., 8.3% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99% cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 9.95 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 10.95 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd., same basis, 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 9.95 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, works....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Corn sugar, tanners,[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.905 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.825 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 4.221 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.271 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.59 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.44 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal,[1] 41% protein, Memphis, c.l..ton. 45.00 -49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs.....lb. .58½- —
Creosote carbonate, bots.. cbys.. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Coaltar, oil,[2] crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works..gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .13 - .15½
solution, tanks, works.....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots.....lb. 1.04 - —
cbys., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[3,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. drms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 10.00 - —
synth.,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .40 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .32 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamide,[6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N., pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts..unit-ton. 1.52½- —
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis..unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, works..lb. .14 - .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, works..lb. .21 - .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd.. gal. .27 - —

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Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., divd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .23 Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton. 34.25 - —
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Derris root (same as Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP., bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast, ton. 22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton. 55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 85.00 -90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2640- —
1-gal. cns., same basis..lb. .2840- —
dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .2110- .2280
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2160- .2330
tanks, same basis.....lb. .2010- .2180
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .497 - .517
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms..lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l. .....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks .....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 -
Diethylaniline, dms.....lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works..lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
decorticated, bgs.....lb. No stocks
dewhiskered, later delivery, bgs..lb. .17½- .18
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1875- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1925- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1775- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.....lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 50° min..lb. .13 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .13 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene,[1,6] S.D. dms., dlvd. E., gal. .56 - .58
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .52 - —
dest., dist., dms., dlvd. E...gal. .55 - .56
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .45 - .50
dms.....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .35 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi,[6] bgs., ex dock.....ton. 68.00 -70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - .55
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .15 - .20
Dover's powder, USP, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb. 13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.....lb. 13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1 cns., lb. 13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns...lb. 27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb. 17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 -

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Zinc Sulfate

Triethanolamine

Sodium Acetate

Heavy Calcined Magnesia

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ZINC CHLORIDE SOLID

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Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—

Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns.,	lb.	8.35	—
Blue, D&C blue, No. 4, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.	12.35		—
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns.,	lb.	12.35	—
D&C green, No. 6, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
D&C orange, No. 4, cns.	lb.	15.35	—
D&C orange, No. 10, cns.	lb.	15.35	—
Red, D&C red, No. 8, cns.	lb.	2.35	—
D&C red, No. 17, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
D&C red, No. 18, cns.	lb.	15.35	—
D&C red, No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.35	—
D&C red, No. 22, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
D&C red, No. 33, cns.	lb.	13.35	—
D&C red, No. 37, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns.	lb.	10.35	—

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use, drugs and cosmetics:—

Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.35	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	21.85	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 8, cns.	lb.	7.85	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.35	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—

36 Chrome yellow, 2G	lb.	.65	.70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50	1.00
53 Victoria violet	lb.	.80	1.00
165 Lake red C	lb.	.70	.80
170 Fast red A^4	lb.	.56	.60
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	1.60
189 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	.90
189 Lake red R, powd.	lb.	3.00	3.10
202 Chrome blue black U	lb.	.35	.42
204 Chrome black A	lb.	.42	.45
208 Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	2.00
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	2.00
262 Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	.80
289 Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	1.00
299 Chrome black F	lb.	.85	.88
304 Paper yellow	lb.	.83	.90
307 Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	.85
326 Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00	2.25
365 Chyrophenin G	lb.	.58	.70
382 Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15	1.20
387 Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	1.30
394 Direct violet N	lb.	.80	.85
401 Developed black BHN,	lb.	.45	.60
406 Direct blue 2B	lb.	.68	.70
415 Direct orange B	lb.	.60	.70
419 Direct fast red F	lb.	.70	.73
420 Direct brown M	lb.	.55	.57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.65	.68
495 Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40	.50
502 Direct azcrin G	lb.	.75	.80
512 Direct blue RD	lb.	.80	1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.20	1.30
520 Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	1.00
529 Direct fast black FF	lb.	.55	1.00
581 Direct black EW	lb.	.50	.54
582 Direct black RX	lb.	.35	.45
592 Direct green B	lb.	.50	.55
594 Direct green G	lb.	.50	.55
596 Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85	1.00
620 Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	1.50
698 Acid violet	lb.	1.00	3.00

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale):—

812 Primulin	lb.	.70	.73
814 Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble)	lb.	.35	.50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste	lb.	.15	.18
Benzo fast black L.	lb.	.90	1.00
Sulphur black	lb.	.20	.25
Sulphur blue	lb.	.45	1.00
Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	.50
Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	—
Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	.50
Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	.54
Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	.50
Zambesi black	lb.	.75	.80
Black:—			
865 Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.36	.44
Blue:—			
1075 Alizarin astral base	lb.	15.00	—
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base	lb.	6.00	
Brown:—			
Brown	lb.	1.15	—
Green:—			
1078 Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	5.00	—
Green	lb.	.75	—
Orange:—			
24 Sudan I	lb.	.75	—
Red shade	lb.	.75	—
Red:—			
75 Sudan II	lb.	.95	—
258 Sudan IV	lb.	.85	—
680 Oil violet	lb.	.50	—
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink),	lb.	2.50	—
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base	lb.	6.00	—
Yellow:—			
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow	lb.	.90	—
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow,	lb.	.75	—
31 Yellow OB	lb.	1.40	2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—			
246 Naphthol blue black S.	lb.	.50	—
729 Victoria blue B	lb.	1.85	—
861 Indulin	lb.	.87	—
873 Methylene gray	lb.	1.50	—
909 New blue P	lb.	1.20	—
922 Methylene blue	lb.	1.00	—
1054 Alizarin saphirol B	lb.	1.90	—
1180 Indigotin IA	lb.	.83	—
Blue:—			
714 Patent blue A	lb.	1.05	1.10
Brown:—			
231 Bismarck brown G	lb.	.47	.62
234 Resorcin brown Y	lb.	.65	—
235 Resorcin dark brown R.	lb.	.66	—
332 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.47	.62
793 Phosphin	lb.	4.65	—
Green:—			
5 Naphthol green B	lb.	1.00	—
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.35	—
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.00	—
666 Guinea green B	lb.	1.15	—
737 Wool green S	lb.	.58	—
924 Methylene green B	lb.	1.55	—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	2.00	—
Orange:—			
10 Chrysoidin G	lb.	.44	—
21 Chrysoidin R	lb.	.41	—
27 Orange G	lb.	.50	—
31 Amidonaphthol red G	lb.	.42	—
37 Amidonaphthol Red 6B.	lb.	.68	—
151 Orange Y	lb.	.31	.35
161 Orange R	lb.	.34	—
Red:—			
79 Ponceau R	lb.	.48	—
88 Fast red B	lb.	1.05	—
176 Fast red A^4	lb.	.54	—
179 Azorubin	lb.	.60	—
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX	lb.	.72	.75
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.60	—
252 Brilliant crocein M	lb.	.68	—
677 Fuchsin	lb.	2.10	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	3.50	—
752 Rhodamine 6B	lb.	4.50	—
768 Eosin G	lb.	1.50	—
841 Safranin	lb.	1.45	—
Violet:—			
680 Methyl violet B	lb.	.70	.75
681 Crystal violet B	lb.	1.75	—
695 Acid violet 4BN	lb.	.88	—
Yellow:—			
10 Naphthol yellow S	lb.	.88	—
138 Metanil yellow	lb.	.56	.58
636 Fast light yellow	lb.	1.25	—
639 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.15	—
640 Tartrazin	lb.	.80	—
655 Auramine	lb.	1.27	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—			
864 Nigrosin	lb.	.36	.44
Blue:—			
860 Indulin	lb.	.60	.70
Brown:—			
331 Bismarck brown	lb.	1.50	—
Green:—			
637 Malachite green base	lb.	2.00	—
Orange:—			
20 Chrysoidin G	lb.	.95	—
21 Chrysoidin R	lb.	.96	—
Red:—			
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base,	lb.	7.25	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	4.75	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers works or warehouse).

Yellow:—			
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow.	lb.	.75	—
655 Auramine	lb.	2.00	—
800 Chinolin yellow SS	lb.	2.00	—
Violet:—			
680 Methyl violet base	lb.	.85	—

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

CONTENTS 5 LB. NET
PERCHLORON
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A Stable Calcium Hypochlorite Powder for use as a Bactericide and Deodorant
ACTIVE INGREDIENT: CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE 70%
INERT INGREDIENTS: NOT MORE THAN 30%
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chemicals
1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA
PERCHLORON

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Running water on a battlefield is usually water running down the side of a slit trench. And that's not exactly drinkable!

So wherever our Army advances, the Corps of Engineers goes along to provide a water supply safe for a thirsty man to drink. Right up to the very front go the engineers and their mobile water purification units . . . seeking out the best water to be had . . . and then making sure it is safely purified.

PERCHLORON, product of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, is the source of the chlorine used in many cases. Due to its high chlorine content, a can of PERCHLORON can do a big job . . . since there is no significant loss of its strength and effectiveness en route. A specially designed Crown Can . . . a controlled breathing *resealable* container . . . provides protection in shipping and during use.

That's one more Crown Can that goes right up to the fighting line . . . another product of Crown's assembly lines doing its part to speed the day of Victory.

★ ★ ★ CROWN CAN ★ ★ ★

CROWN CAN COMPANY • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • Division of Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Md.

E

Echinacea root, bls.	lb.	.95	1.00
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom.	lb.	1.07	1.13
imported	lb.	No stocks	
Elder flowers, bright, bls.	lb.	.58	.59
Elecampane root, bls.	lb.	No stocks	
Elm bark, grinding, bls.	lb.	.15	.18
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.25	.26
select, bndls.	lb.	.26	.27
Emetine[6] hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	21.00	33.00
Ephedra, bls.	lb.	.21	.22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots.	oz.	1.15	1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins	oz.	.95	1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs.	oz.	.65	—
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs.	oz.	.65	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.50	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.48	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots.,	gram	.75	—
Epsom salt, tech., bgs.	100 lbs.	1.80	—
bbls.	100 lbs.	1.90	—
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.00	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.50	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.10	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.35	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.00	—
kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.60	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.85	—
dried, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.08	.09

Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, dms.	lb.	1.40	1.45
Esserine, bots.	oz.	No prices	
Sulphate, 1-gram vials	vial	2.10	—
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl (see Amyl ether).			
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).			
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs.	lb.	.93	1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.	lb.	.11	.16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	.60	.61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
tanks	lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1225-	.1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1220-	.1325
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.1070-	.1175
Ethyl acetate, 95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1235-	.1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1275-	.1385
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.1125-	.1235
NF, dms.	lb.	.14½-	.15¼

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

July ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1944

Non-Critical Resin Announced by U. S. I.

S&W Arochem 348 Developed for Varnish Formulations with Soft Oils

Made entirely from non-critical raw materials, U. S. I.'s new synthetic resin, S&W Arochem 348, combines high melting point (obtained without the use of metals, phenol-formaldehyde, or dibasic acids) with the ability to aid in the bodying of "soft" oils. This combination facilitates the production of varnishes superior to ester gum varnishes, and appoaching the quality of modified phenolic or modified maleic varnishes.

Higher Viscosities Obtainable

Varnishes compounded with S&W Arochem 348, for example, are faster drying and have greater film hardness than comparable ester gum varnishes. They are freer from after-brittling and possess better elasticity, durability, and color retention. Varnishes of much higher viscosity can be obtained with Arochem 348 than with ester gum, when processed with dehydrated castor or similar oils. On the other hand, equivalent viscosities can be obtained with much less cooking. This means important savings in time, and varnishes of paler color.

Arochem 348 requires no special precautions or methods of handling; it is completely soluble even in very high-viscosity drying oils. Its specifications are as follows:

Resin Specifications

Acid Value	15–25
Melting Point (Mercury Method)	115–130°C
Color (G.H. 1933—50% Solution in Toluol)	10–12
Viscosity (G.H.—60% Solution in Toluol)	Approx. C
Specific Gravity	1.1

Holds Even Temperatures Using Ether as Coolant

An ingenious new heat exchange device cools liquids to pre-selected temperatures, and then holds them within narrow limits, according to a recent patent.

Taking advantage of the high volatility of ethyl ether, the new device provides for pre-selection of the temperature by adjustment of the pressure in the coolant chamber. Pressure is set to maintain the boiling point of the ether at the desired level. As the temperature rises above this level, evaporation of the ether accelerates so that a constant ratio is held between cooling needs and cooling effect.

Suggests Way to Better Blood Plasma Quality

The possibility that the normal chemical balance of human blood can be more closely maintained, and the value of the resultant plasma still further improved, is suggested by two bacteriologists. They propose collecting and storing blood in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide and thus preventing the loss of CO_2 which occurs when blood is shed in air.

It is this loss of CO_2 which normally results in a gradual increase in the potassium ion concentration in the plasma, and other changes which adversely affect the plasma.

TRAVELING CLOTHES FOR A P-40

"Wrapping up" planes or plasma, war's unusual packaging jobs call for—and get—unusual adhesives.

Production Short Cuts Seen With War-Born Adhesives

U. S. I. Solvents, Plasticizers and Resins Expected to Play Increasingly Important Roles as Essential Ingredients

Dating back comparatively few years to the introduction of cellophane, resin adhesives are the newcomers in a long line of chemicals employed in the vitally important job of "making things stick". As newcomers, they are currently the most interesting. Certainly they hold the greatest promise of future growth.

Types of Glue

Starch-base glues, because of their low cost and suitability for paper and other water-permeable materials, represent by far the largest volume of adhesive sales; doubtlessly they will continue as leaders in many packaging and paper-converting applications. Casein and latex glues have numerous accepted and important uses. Animal glues, while less significant volume-wise, continue to fill certain specific needs. However, it is in the resin adhesives, with their fast-setting properties and adaptability to a wide variety of materials, that the really fascinating postwar possibilities lie.

Bundles for Beachheads

"Amphibious" packaging of military supplies is strictly a war problem. But in the development of adhesives to provide water-proof seals, to adhere to the new water-proof papers, to withstand rough handling, to serve in tropic heat or arctic cold, advances of great peacetime promise have been made. The same is true in the development of plywood glues, which have revolutionized our ideas of wood as a structural material; of metal bonding agents rivalling welding in strength; of adhesives combining high holding power with high dielectric strength, resistance to insects, mold and fungi, or any one of many other special characteristics.

Speed and More Speed

Equalling the remarkable new functional abilities of these war-born adhesives in promise, are their almost incredible savings in application and curing time. Plywood can now be cured in minutes instead of hours; many packaging operations can be speeded up; labelling machines can be designed to operate faster. And in such industries as bookbinding, furniture making, and shoe manufacture, where production set-ups have been

(*Continued on next page*)

L. W. Bass Takes Post on U.S.I.-Airco Research Staff

Dr. Lawrence W. Bass has been appointed Associate Director of Chemical Research, to serve in this capacity jointly for U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., and Air Reduction Company, Inc. He will be responsible for the development of plans for coordination and expansion of research of the two companies, as well as for the coordination of the work of the Research Department of each company with the work of the various operating departments.

L. W. Bass

Dr. Bass has been serving as Director of the New England Industrial Research Foundation in Boston. Previously, he was associated with the Rockefeller Institute, the Borden Company as Director of Research, and Mellon Institute as Assistant Director. He is Vice-President of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and Non-resident Vice President of the Chemists' Club in New York.

Two Novel Engine Cleaners

Two patents have recently been issued, one in the United States and the other in Germany, on solvents to remove carbon deposits from internal combustion engines. The first covers a mixture of dibutyl phthalate and cresol. The second uses a mixture of wax, trichloroethylene, camphor, acetone, turpentine oil and amyl acetate.

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement.*

July ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1944

Resin Structure Studied With the Aid of Acetone

In spite of the wide industrial use of phenol-formaldehyde resins, comparatively little definite information exists as to the chemical and physical nature of these resins. One reason for this lack of knowledge lies in the difficulty of studying thermo-setting resins; X-ray diffraction patterns and other conventional methods of investigation are inoperative with the cured resins.

Recently, two Massachusetts scientists have utilized the swelling action of acetone on cured phenolic films to produce patterns which can be examined under polarized light. By determining the time required for development of these patterns, they have been able to study the kinetics of the curing process and draw some interesting conclusions as to the structure of the ultimate resin.

Patents New Ointment for Skin Infections

According to a recently-awarded patent, solutions of iodo-acetone or iodo-acetophenone, dissolved in acetone and mixed with petrolatum, provide an ointment which is efficacious in the treatment of fungus and staphylococus infections of the skin and scalp.

Reduces Surface Tension of Diesel and Other Fuels

A recently granted patent covers liquid-fuel compositions in which a dialkyl carbonate is incorporated to reduce the surface tension, thereby improving atomization and preventing clogging of spray nozzles. The addition is also claimed to improve the anti-knock value and lubricating ability of the fuel. Carbonates mentioned include dibutyl and diethyl. Alcohols or ketones may be used to improve the blending.

Ergosterol Extracted from Penicillin Mold

In studying *Penicillium notatum*, the mold grown for the production of penicillin, three scientists have discovered a possible new source of ergosterol, the material which yields vitamin D_2 upon irradiation. As reported in a recent issue of *Science*, they found that the non-saponifiable matter from a butanol extract of the wet mycelium produced a sterol which could be readily purified and which possessed the distinctive properties of ergosterol.

War-Born Adhesives

(Continued from preceding page)

built around unavoidable delays to allow for glue setting, the possibilities for production short cuts are sizeable.

U. S. I. Products Used

U. S. I. solvents, plasticizers, and resins are widely used in connection with the new resin adhesives, as can readily be seen by considering some of them individually:

1. Phenol-formaldehyde glues used in making plywood, for example, are often applied in alcoholic solvents. Phenolic baking cements used in resistors, transformers, basing light bulbs, radio tubes, etc., because of their insulating properties, are also applied in alcohol solvents.

2. Cellulose adhesives are made from ethyl cellulose, cellulose nitrate, or cellulose acetate used with a resin, a plasticizer and a solvent. The plasticizer is usually either diethyl or dibutyl phthalate for nitrocellulose and ethyl cellulose, or diethyl and dimethyl phthalates for cellulose acetate. The solvent may be ethyl or butyl acetate, alcohol, or acetone diluted with benzene or toluene. These adhesives find use for such varying purposes as making laminated safety glass, sealing food packages, and stiffening collars and cuffs.

3. Polyvinyl cements also include dibutyl phthalate as plasticizer, and utilize ketone solvents such as acetone. These cements are very versatile, having the ability to join glass, wood, metal, plastics, cloth, mica, stone, and other dissimilar materials.

4. Acrylic resin cements have good electrical properties. They are soluble in ethyl and butyl acetate, and employ dibutyl phthalate as a plasticizer.

5. Chlorinated rubber adhesives are soluble in hydrocarbon solvents with esters and ketones in combination. These adhesives will join metal to rubber and are useful in connection with wood, leather, cork, and linoleum. They are also employed in rendering textiles, paper, cellulose derivative sheets, etc., impermeable.

6. In many types of adhesive tape, including some now used for camouflage purposes, special non-oxidizing ester gum is used for imparting tack.

7. Again, ester gum is used in waterproof bread-wrapping paper which is now sealable by the mere application of heat.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

A new plasticizer for cellulose acetate is being offered as an alternate for some plasticizers now subject to priority restrictions. The product is reported to yield tough, rubbery solids which can be calendered into sheets, or used as adhesives. **(No. 827)**

U S I

Rot-resistant rope, twisted from extruded synthetic filaments, is reported to be standing up successfully in the presence of acid and alkali fumes, where vegetable-fibre ropes deteriorate rapidly. Sold now in sizes up to ⅝ inch, in regular coil and spool lengths. **(No. 828)**

U S I

A new corrosion-proofing liquid, is applied by dip, brush or spray to form a water-repellent coating which the maker states will not melt, run, or become brittle. Said to be inert to metal and harmless to normal skin, the new product serves as a lubricant in metal-working, is removable by petroleum solvent. **(No. 829)**

U S I

Plastic-synthetic rubber mixtures, which can be extruded, molded, calendered, or spread, are now offered for use in making shoe soles, hose covers, tank linings and other items. Said to combine the desirable characteristics of both the plastic and rubber, the blends are available in vulcanizable and non-vulcanizable types. **(No. 830)**

U S I

A new adhesive for applying labels to fibre, wood, paper, metal, and paraffine surfaces comes as a liquid which is applied cold by brush. Product is said to stick quickly and be water-insoluble when dry. **(No. 831)**

U S I

Higher insecticidal power, for household and livestock sprays, is said to be obtainable with a new toxic agent now being offered to insecticide manufacturers. Unusual stability, high knock-down and kill, and long-lasting repellency are economy factors attributed to the new product. **(No. 832)**

U S I

A new soap ingredient, said to soften even cold sea water, is now being used in soaps for the Army. Interesting prospects are seen for this sulfonated product which unites with hard-water minerals to form a finely-dispersed, non-settling precipitate. **(No. 833)**

U S I

A new synthetic rubber, promising to be especially suitable for use in heavy-duty truck tires, is announced. The new rubber is said to be strong, tough, and resistant to cuts and abrasion. It is also said to have greater resistance to heat, moisture, and oil than other synthetic rubbers. **(No. 834)**

U S I

A new sealing material is said to resist heat hardening and attack by vapors or fumes, and to have a variety of uses in closing cracks and seams against moisture and water absorption. **(No. 835)**

U S I

A new synthetic beeswax is suggested for use as a replacement for natural beeswax, or for blending. It is reported to give a stable emulsion particularly useful in ointments, cosmetics, and soaps. **(No. 836)**

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. — BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

CHEMICALS · RESINS · ANTI- · SOLVENTS · ALCOHOLS · FREEZE · USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent
***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate
OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate
PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortha-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.
RESINS
Natural
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ACETONE
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FEED CONCENTRATES
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Special Liquid
*Vacatone 40
OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
*Indalone
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Urethan

*Registered Trade Mark

Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .3[illegible] —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E.....lb. .58 - —
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Formate, dms., f.o.b. Agnue, Calif..lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works.lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[2] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842 - —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0801- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol,[2,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20¼
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Monoethylether, d m s., c. l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16¼
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15¼
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.55 -10.75
Ethylidinaniline, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more, lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.14.00 -17.50
bgs., min. 2 tons.....ton.17.00 -20.50
Feldspar, glass, 20 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.75 -12.25
bgs., l.c.l., min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works..ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., bgs., min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs.lb. .17¾- .18¼
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fisholls (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake, white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Flaxseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .70 - .73
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .13 - .16
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 96-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, mines..net ton.33.00 - —
65%, mines.....net ton.32.00 - —
60%, mines.....net ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, mines..net ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,2,6] bbls. kgs., c.l., works..lb. .0650- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0490- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0540- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0360- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. No stocks
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines.. ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs., ...ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, crystal, No. 1, bbls....lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .30 Nom.
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs., lb. No stocks
extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70 oct., tanks...gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane .....gal. .092 - .094
California, 78 oct., tanks..gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .06 - .06¾
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06¾- .07
Group 3, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06¾- .07
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07¼
natural, 26-70, tanks....gal. .04¾- .05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¼- .06
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor 70-72 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .08¼- .08½
Gelatin, silver, frt. allowed, ctns., dlvd. lb. .90 - .97
export, cases.....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver gelatin prices 5c. higher for deliveries in:—Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .41 - .42
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .46 - .47
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .47 - .48
Geraniol, 92-96% cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .25½ Nom.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .24½- .25
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
Glaubers salt, cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons up, works.... 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works.... 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[5] producers', calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
30/38, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
18/32, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
32/103, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Producers' bone glue r.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.

Glue, hide, producers,[1,5] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .28 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .29 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Glue in bbls., ½c. over bgs. Outside prices rule on glues made wholly of imported materials; inside prices on glues made with approximately two-thirds domestic and one-third imported materials. Jobbers' prices 2c. to 3½c. over producers'. Chrome and coney glue, 2c7 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 2c7 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,2] CP, BP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. Zones A and C..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Glycerin, USP, 95%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

Glycerin saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, dms., tanks, c.l., l.c.l..lb. .11½- —
Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between Zone A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of and including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Chelan, Kittitas, Kilchat, Okianogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots., oz.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....lb.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.18.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Grain of Paradise, bgs.....lb. No stocks

This "MONSOON IN A CABINET"

HELPS ANSWER YOUR PACKAGING PROBLEMS

You can't afford guesswork in selecting the package for your products. You want the experimenting to be done *before* your products are entrusted to the packages.

And that's exactly the work of the Bemis Shipping Research Laboratory. To test Bemis Waterproof Bags, chemists and research specialists duplicate all varieties of weather conditions—even to a tropical monsoon. They duplicate extremes of shipping conditions, to test for strength. They try the chemical reactions of the commodities to be packaged.

In short, they give the bags "the works." And when our Research Laboratory says a Bemis Waterproof Bag will do your job, you can bank on it.

Bemis Waterproof Bags save you money, too. They cost less than other containers giving comparable protection and reduce shipping costs on both empty and filled bags. They speed up filling, closing and handling time and frequently reduce damage claims.

Mail the coupon today for the interesting booklet—"A Guide to More Efficient Shipping." And, if you wish, one of our representatives will, without obligation, call on you to discuss your packing requirements.

A STURDY PROTECTOR

Powdered, granular, crystal or lump form products frequently have a tendency to absorb moisture or odors. And, with ordinary packaging, there's danger of loss from vermin, dirt, contamination or sifting. But when your products are packaged in Bemis Waterproof Bags, they are protected from such dangers.

The tough closely woven outer fabric of Bemis Waterproof Bags is bonded with special adhesives to one or more layers of paper—thus producing the ideal shipping container for your product.

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BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

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BEMIS BRO. BAG CO., 408-A Pine St., St. Louis 2, Mo., 5122 Second Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Please send your special booklet, "A Guide to More Efficient Shipping," and details about use of Bemis Waterproof Bags for _____ (PRODUCT)

Firm Name _____

Street Address _____

City _____ *State* _____

Mark for the attention of _____

Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N.Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plastereo, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton.8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Hellotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,2] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .28
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....lb. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[3,9] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis. lb. .35 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .33 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots., oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.50 - 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots...bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[4] USP, bbls., lb. .08¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
dms., extra. ret'ables, divd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .16 - —

I

Icthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 2.45 - 4.90
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.36
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.23.00 -24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., net.....lb. 1.28½- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[5] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls...lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd.....lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys., lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 390-lb. dms...100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls..lb. .07½- —
dms.....lb. .08½- —
solut., NF, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - —
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.33
syrup, bots., cbys.....lb. .39 - .58
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns...lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Iron resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms., lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .33 - .38
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .53
Oxalate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl triocyanoacetate, cbys., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.95 - —
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....gal. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., lb. .10 - —
Isopropyl alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .52 - .53
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .65 - .75

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .42 - .45
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¼
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.. gal. .07¼ - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk, gal. .04¼- .04½
Okla.-Texas, 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .04⅝- .04⅝
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .07½- .08
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07½- .07⅝
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07⅝- .08
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,8] city, trcs.....100 lbs. .1340 Nom.
Western, choice, trcs...100 lbs. .1325 Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Laurel leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Greek, bls.....lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bls.....lb. No stocks
Turkish, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .80 - —
ordinary, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1,8] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls.lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Lead arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l..lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - .06½
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½- .22¼
l.c.l.....lb. .19 - .23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, lb. .11 - .11¼
l.c.l.....lb. .11½- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l.....lb. .18½- .23¼
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l.....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. E..lb. .07½- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots..lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19¾- .21½
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .14¼- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —

with **SPEED**
the **KEYNOTE**

Harshaw driers are consistently uniform

LIQUID DRIERS
Uversol Liquids
Linoresinate Liquids
Linoleate Liquids
Lithos
Pastes

SOLID DRIERS
Uversol Solids
Linoresinate Solids
Linoleate Solids
Soyate Solids
Fused Resinates

POWDERED DRIERS
Precipitated Resinates
Drying Salts:
Cobalt
Lead
Manganese
Zinc

HARSHAW

Expecting uniform quality in each re-order of Harshaw Driers has become a "habit" with Harshaw customers, just as checking each lot against standard specifications has become a "habit" in our quality control operation . . . specifically as to metal content, viscosity, color and stability. Inspection begins with the raw materials and continues through each operation, step by step, until the Drier is ready for shipment. Choose a Harshaw Drier . . . liquid, solid or powdered . . . to fit your production facilities . . . stir it in, cook it in or grind it in.

Place your order—confident of the uniform quality of Harshaw Driers.

Drier Slide Rules and Booklets entitled "Helpful Data about the Full Line of Harshaw Driers" are still available. Write for this time-saving combination. There is no charge.

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

OPD—7-10-1944 22

INSIDE NEWS

JULY PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1944

"Mold-Like" Formation On Stored Frozen Fruits Not Caused By Contamination

The white, fondant-like material which sometimes forms on the surface of the pack during the storage of frozen fruits, is made up primarily of sucrose, according to government researchers.

Those mold-like white patches, especially noticeable on fruits or berries of a deep red color, and which tend to increase in size as the storage period lengthens, were recently analyzed by Western Regional Research Laboratory operated by the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.

Purpose of the research was to assist packers of frozen fruits to answer the criticisms of consumers, who have tended to suspect contamination.

The white growth has presented this problem most acutely to packers of (1) such fruits as unpitted sweet cherries with relatively little juice to dilute the sugar solution or syrup, (2) fruits with high original concentrations of sucrose, syrup or added sugar, and (3) fruits stored at relatively low sub-freezing temperatures. Frequently evident at 0°F. or below, the white patches rarely form at 15°F., but are more common where the containers permit a gradual dehydration, and where storage temperatures fluctuate.

Tests were made on typical formations arising during the freezing and storage of commercial frozen strawberries packed with sugar in paper cup containers.

To detect levulose, the material was extracted with 95% alcohol (saturated with sucrose) and tested with Seliwanoff's reagent. Reaction was only slightly positive. A further check, with the Jackson-Mathews Modification of Nyn's Selective Method, indicated only traces of this sugar.

However, the determination of the reducing sugars before and after inversion, by the Munson and Walker General Method revealed 82.3% sucrose, 4.71% reducing sugars (dextrose) with the remainder consisting of water and traces of unidentified substances. Microscopic examination also revealed small crystals resembling fine crystals of sucrose.

Researchers conclude that the fondant-like material is primarily due to crystallization of sucrose from the pack; and that its "mold-like" appearance is in all probability due to the slow speed of crystallization influenced by conditions not yet clearly understood. 685

Glycerine As Food Preservative

Indicative of the value of glycerine as a preservative in food processing is a recipe for "Tropical Lemon Pudding" given by a national trade paper. It is stated that this product, in which glycerine is an important ingredient, "should keep for as long as two years in good condition". 690

Ammoniated Beet Pulp

Beet pulp treated with ammonia has been used as a feed for calves with satisfactory results. Calves fed this as the sole source of nitrogen were all accepted by government inspectors when slaughtered in a regular commercial establishment. 691

Vegetable Oil Preserves

The addition of small amounts, up to 10 percent, of vegetable oil to an animal shortening such as lard, will improve the keeping quality because of the naturally occurring antioxidants of the vegetable oil. Small quantities of animal fats have been added to the vegetable shortenings to improve flavor or consistency. From a commercial standpoint, at the present time, it is particularly advantageous to use the animal base blend. The common vegetable oils, cottonseed, corn and soybean, as well as wheat germ oil, are most desirable for this purpose. 692

New Synthetic Detergent

A synthetic detergent has just been developed for use as an ingredient in an all-purpose soap supplied to the Armed Forces. It is a sodium salt of sulfonic acid derivatives of aliphatic and alicyclic hydrocarbons. Mixed with other soap constituents in about a proportion of one to two, it gives an all-purpose detergent that will remove dirt, oil and grease in any kind of water, salt or fresh, cold or hot, hard or soft. After the war, variations of this formula will be available in products for household use. 686

Agricultural Insecticide

A new agricultural insecticide has been under recent test and it is indicated that by its use it is possible to increase potato yield by as much as 25 to 100 bushels per acre. The product is also said to be effective on tomatoes, celery and fruit. In application, it is sprayed on the ground from which it is absorbed by the plants, building up their resistance both to insect and fungus attacks. The new product has as its active ingredient, diethylene-sodium-bisdithiocarbamate. 687

Oil-Reduced Red Lead Paint

Government restrictions on the sale of straight linseed oil and on the manufacture of structural metal finishes containing more than 3.75 pounds of oil per gallon have made it necessary for users of metal protective paint to revise the mixing formulas they have long been accustomed to follow when thinning paste or dry red lead, as well as the specifications employed when purchasing ready-mixed pure red lead paint. An article is available as to how these formulas and specifications may be modified to insure the procurement of paint not only conforming to the objectives of the government's oil conservation program, but also retains good brushability, adhesion, durability and other desirable pure red lead paint qualities. 688

Sweet Clover Chemical

A strange preparation, found in spoiled sweet clover, is named as a possible material for checking thrombophlebitis, a distressing complication which sometimes follows surgery, infection or a prolonged illness. As a pre-operative chemical, it has been clinically administered with striking results to 624 patients. Its true test comes in the action upon the circulation proper. 689

THE ARISTOCRAT of packaging—the Can—is grateful to the other packaging materials for their ready assistance in helping get civilian goods to market...while the Can itself has been enlisted for multiple war services.

King Can trusts that wartime research on canning will lead to more durable, lower-cost packaging for those peacetime goods which should have the convenience, protection, disposability and other qualities that the Can can best provide.

Lead peroxide, powd., tech., bbls. lb.	.23	-	—
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb.	.09¼	-	—
other points lb.	.09	-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb.	.09¾	-	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb.	.10¼	-	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo. lb.	.10	-	—
other points lb.	.09¾	-	—
smaller lots, Ala., etc. lb.	.10¼	-	—
Ariz., etc. lb.	.10¾	-	—
Colo., etc. lb.	.10½	-	—
other points lb.	.10	-	—
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc. lb.	.09½	-	—
other points lb.	.09¾	-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb.	.10	-	—
Colo., etc. lb.	.10¼	-	—
Ariz., etc. lb.	.10¾	-	—
other points lb.	.09¾	-	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala. lb.	.10¾	-	—
Ariz., etc. lb.	.11	-	—
Colo., etc. lb.	.10¾	-	—
other points lb.	.10¼	-	—
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc. lb.	.09¾	-	—
other points lb.	.09½	-	—
Lead, red, dry, 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb.	.10¼	-	—
Ariz., etc. lb.	.10¾	-	—
Colo., etc. lb.	.10½	-	—
other points lb.	.10	-	—
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb.	.10½	-	—
Ariz., etc. lb.	.11¼	-	—
Colo., etc. lb.	.11	-	—
other points lb.	.10½	-	—
in oil, 95% min., kgs. lb.	.14	-	—
Resinate, precip., 28.3% Pb., 100-lb. drms. lb.	.17½	-	—
Silicate, bgs. lb.	.0730	-	.0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. drms., lb.	.22½	-	—
Stearate, bbls. lb.	.31	-	.33
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Tallate, 16% Pb, 60-gal. drms. lb.	.08¼	-	—
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb.	.11	-	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld. lb.	.11½	-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse. lb.	.11½	-	—
l.c.l., smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb.	.11¾	-	—
Pac. Cst., ex whse. lb.	.11¾	-	—
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo. lb.	.08½	-	—
dlvd., other points lb.	.08¼	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc. lb.	.08¾	-	—
other points lb.	.08¼	-	—
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc. lb.	.07½	-	—
other points lb.	.07¼	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc. lb.	.08	-	—
other points lb.	.07½	-	—
Lead, white, basic sulphate in oil, consumers, kgs. lb.	.13¼	-	.13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg. lb.	.11¼	-	.11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg. lb.	.12¼	-	.12¾
Lecithin, edible, drms., c.l. lb.	.28½	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.29	-	.48
in cocoa butter, drms., c.l. lb.	.40½	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.41	-	.55
pure vegetable bots., 100-lb. lots. lb.	2.75	-	—
tech., drms., c.l. lb.	.26	-	—
l.c.l. lb.	.26½	-	.27½
Lemon peel, bls. lb.	.35	-	.40
Licorice extract, mass, cns. lb.	.25	-	.72
powd., bbls. lb.	.60	-	.88
root, natural, Indian, bls. lb.	.08	-	.09
powder, bbls. lb.	.14	-	.15
Russian, bls. lb.	.08½	-	.09
Spanish, bls. lb.	.12	-	.18
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l. works. lb.	.04	-	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—			
Adams, Mass. ton.	8.00	-	—
Annville, Pa. ton.	7.50	-	—
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.	7.50	-	—
Berkley, W. Va. ton.	7.50	-	—
Carey, Ohio ton.	7.00	-	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.	8.50	-	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton.	6.25	-	—
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton.	7.00	-	—
Farnams, Mass. ton.	8.00	-	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio. ton.	7.00	-	—
Hannibal, Mo. ton.	6.50	-	—
Keystone, Ala. ton.	6.25	-	—
Knoxville, Tenn. ton.	6.25	-	—
Limedale, Ark. ton.	7.00	-	—
Longview, Ala. ton.	6.26	-	—
Manistique, Mich. ton.	8.00	-	—
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton.	7.50	-	—
Menominee, Mich. ton.	8.00	-	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—			
Mitchell, Ind. ton.	6.50	-	—
Newala, Ala. ton.	6.25	-	—
Rincon, Cal. ton.	13.00	-	—
Ripplemead, Va. ton.	7.00	-	—
Riverton, Va. ton.	7.00	-	—
Rockland, Me. ton.	8.00	-	—
San Francisco, Cal. ton.	13.00	-	—
Scioto, Ohio. ton.	6.50	-	—
Springfield, Mo. ton.	7.00	-	—
Woodville, Ohio ton.	7.00	-	—
York, Pa. ton.	9.00	-	—
hydrated, paper bags, f.o.b. Adams, Mass. ton.	9.00	-	—
Annville, Pa. ton.	9.00	-	—
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.	9.00	-	—
Berkley, W. Va. ton.	9.00	-	—
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.	10.00	-	—
Carey, Ohio ton.	8.50	-	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.	9.00	-	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton.	9.00	-	—
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton.	8.50	-	—
Farnams, Mass. ton.	9.00	-	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio. ton.	9.00	-	—
Hannibal, Mo. ton.	9.00	-	—
Keystone, Ala. ton.	9.00	-	—
Knoxville, Tenn. ton.	9.00	-	—
Le Roy, Minn. ton.	10.00	-	—
Lime Crest, N. J. ton.	8.50	-	—
Limedale, Ark. ton.	9.00	-	—
Longview, Ala. ton.	9.00	-	—
Louisville, Ky. ton.	14.50	-	—
Manistique, Mich. ton.	9.50	-	—
Marblehead, Ohio. ton.	9.50	-	—
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton.	9.00	-	—
Mitchell, Ind. ton.	9.00	-	—
Newala, Ala. ton.	9.00	-	—
Potoskey, Mich. ton.	9.00	-	—
Port Island, Mich. ton.	9.00	-	—
Rapid City, S. D. ton.	12.00	-	—
Ripplemead, Va. ton.	9.00	-	—
Rockland, Me. ton.	9.00	-	—

NATIONAL CAN

PLANTS: NEW YORK · BOSTON · BALTIMORE · CHICAGO · HAMILTON, OHIO · FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

Glutenous Grain

A new kind of grain, a variety of Chinese corn, is being processed for such uses as paper box, paper tubes, gums and liquid glues, paper coating and calendar work, laminating adhesives and other commercial applications. Its gels are long and gummy, remain in fluid condition and do not tend to revert to paste. 693

Cherry Processing

When sugar is incorporated into cherries by a slow osmosis at very low temperatures, the natural color, flavor and texture are preserved. After removal from cold storage the sealed containers are heated rapidly to present development of undesirable flavors by enzymic action. 694

V — Vegetables

A number of new varieties of early ripening fruits and vegetables have been developed by the experiment stations to extend the canning season in our northern states. Particularly valuable have been early tomatoes produced in Michigan and New Hampshire, and several strains of corn grown last year in Maine. But the surprise has been a tomato developed to meet the needs of the short growing season in North Dakota. This also flourishes under subtropical conditions and is providing Hawaiian growers with a productive tomato. The matter-of-fact report does not say who ever thought of trying it there. 695

Combine Rice

Rice has been added to the list of foods harvested by combine, instead of by the use of binders and threshers. The change cuts the number of men required from 30 or 40 down to a crew of eight for 20,000 barrels of rice. The difficulty in using combines has been due to the high moisture content of the rice at harvest time, with resultant trouble in storage and loss of milling quality. The problem has been solved by the development of simple farm unit dryers for treating the combined rice before storage. 696

Flavor Retention

Volatile flavor-giving materials of coffee, lost in the usual roasting process, can be preserved by a series of treating and roasting steps which particularly avoid oxidation, as well as loss of essential oils. The coffee is treated in a sealed container, first under reduced pressure at relatively low temperature to remove occluded oxygen, air and moisture, and then at the usual roasting temperature under an atmosphere of carbon dioxide at normal pressure. The improvement will be maintained for two or three weeks without special protection, but the best flavor can be maintained indefinitely only by vacuum packing. 697

Technical Topics

NEOSTIGMINE—Has been found advantageous in the treatment of rheumatic arthritis through its action of relaxing muscle spasm. A report of investigations revealed that the drug had no demonstrable effect on pain produced by joint lesions; both active and passive motion in the affected joints is more easily carried out with less pain. 698

ANHYDROUS — Hydrogen chloride in anhydrous form is produced by simplified processes described in two recent American patents. In one method, aqueous hydrochloric acid is contacted in a vertical tower with lump calcium chloride, with the anhydrous gas being removed from the top of the tower. In the other patent, the anhydrous material is liberated from solutions of commercial hydrochloric acid by the action of chlorosulphonic acid. 699

DIAMINES — Disecondary diamines of sufficient purity for the production of synthetic fibers can be obtained in good yield, according to a recent United States patent. The method, based on derivation from organic dihalides, is claimed to make available certain diamines not heretofore manufactured, and others in much better yield and purity than heretofore possible. Improved types of fibers of the linear polyamide type may result from the new basic materials, it is pointed out. 700

"BIN-BURN" RETARDANT — Ethylene gas has been found suitable for retarding "bin-burning" of wheat having a high-moisture content, in recent investigations in a grain-belt college. The gas, at a concentration of approximately one part in 10,000 of air in the storage bin, was blown in while the wheat was being stored. Wheat so treated maintained a temperature below 103° F. for several days, while untreated wheat stored at the same time reached a temperature of 110° F. and was damaged considerably. 701

OIL LOSS REDUCED—Ammonia treatment of cottonseed prior to storage has been found valuable in reducing the loss of oil in damp cottonseed, caused by the formation of excessive amounts of free fatty acids. The treatment, developed by agricultural chemists, offers the possibility of extending the cottonseed crushing period into the rainy season of late autumn and early winter. 702

AVOID "OFF" FLAVOR—Ethyl gallate, dihydroxynaphthalene, and guaiacum resin incorporated into dried pork in small amounts have been found useful in retarding the development of "off" flavors due to oxidation of the fat, when the meat is stored in non-airtight containers. 703

EMULSI-STABILIZER—Sodium carboxymethylcellulose is now being offered in experimental quantities as a potential emulsifying agent and stabilizer. Suggested applications are for thickening textile printing pastes, to emulsify emulsion paints and lacquers and to provide a protective colloid for oil-in-water emulsions. It is supplied as a white, granular powder, odorless, tasteless and readily soluble or dispersible in water. 704

WOOL PROCESS—Carbon dioxide in solid form and sodium hypochlorite are employed in a process developed to reduce the tendency of wool and wool fabrics to felt and shrink, described in a recent British patent. Treated material, it is claimed, in addition to having good anti-felting properties and color, is remarkably free from degraded fibers and shows excellent uniformity of treatment. 705

PROTECTIVE COATINGS FOR FRUITS —An interesting use of soap in connection with the conservation of our nation's food supply is evidenced in a recent patent which suggests a method for preventing the formation of insoluble soaps on the fruits in areas where only hard water is available. This improvement consists of dissolving sufficient sodium hexametaphosphate in the soap-containing emulsion of waxy material to prevent the precipitation of insoluble soaps when protectively treating fresh fruit. 706

Every effort will be made to furnish additional information on these articles. Where such information is not obtainable, we will refer inquiries to the original source of the article. Write to National Can Corporation, 110 East 42nd Street, New York City. Please mention the number at end of article—also name of the magazine you saw it in.

NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION

Manufacturers of

SANITARY PACKERS CANS · PLAIN AND LITHOGRAPHED CANS FOR FOODS, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES · STEEL DRUMS AND PAILS

Deliveries Subject to Priority Ratings

(*Advertisement*)

Lime, hydrated, San Francisco, Cal..ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass..ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen,[6] 20.5% N, bgs., works..ton.32.50 - —
Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 8.75
Linden flors with leaves, bls...lb. .95 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.ton.45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.48.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
Litharge, com'l. powd., bbls., l.c.l, 5 tons, dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc..lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs. works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.92 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, tars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs., (20 tons)..lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
titanate,[6] (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .43 - .48
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.50 -38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .50 Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 7.00 -10.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 Nom
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 - .56
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
kgs. ....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls. ....lb. .08½- —
kgs. ....lb. .09¾- —
2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. ....lb. .07½- —
kgs. ....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls. ....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. ....lb. .09¼- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .08 - —
bbls. ....lb. .08½- —
kgs. ....lb. .09¾- —
Magnesia carbonate, USP., l.c.l., bgs..lb. .09 - —
bbls. ....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. ....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. ....lb. .06¾- —
kgs. ....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls. ....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. ....lb. .10¼- —
Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa. and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. Phillipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l. incl., dlvd. storedoor.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .13 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls., lb. .50 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags, f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -33.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. No stocks
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55

Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .35
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½-
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 -
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works, ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works... ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
85-90%, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, 2 bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works.. lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. 04 - .06
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.59.50 - —

Manganese sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati, ton.68.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05½
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms.. lb. .09 - —

Mangrove bark, E. Afr., if and when available, bgs., based on freight $18, insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers' account.....ton.70.00 - —
Manna flake, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Mid-west shipping points..ton.14.50 -20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
California, bls.....lb. .69 - .71
Chilean, bls.....lb. .36 - .37
Portuguese, wild, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol,[1] natural, Brazilian, cs., 500 lbs..lb.16.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb.16.75 -16.90
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.19 - 1.21
50%, pails.....lb. 1.54 - 1.56
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride[3] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[3] dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.17
Chloride,[3] (see Calomel).

Mercury cyanide,[3] cryst., powd. lb. 3.34 - —
Iodide,[3] red, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 3.90 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.00 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[3] NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms...lb. 2.34 - 2.36
red,[3] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[3] 5-lb. ctns..lb. 1.49 - 1.54
dms.....lb. 1.42 - 1.44
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks.....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg.15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R., gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.
synthetic,[2,6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .36½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38½- —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .52½- .56½

Methanol, synth., tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only), Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex.,

Methyl abietate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0722- —
Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .0847- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .0947- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1447- —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .1122- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .1247- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .1347- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1847- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss., lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..gal. .29½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by Group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums, extra by Group B, sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

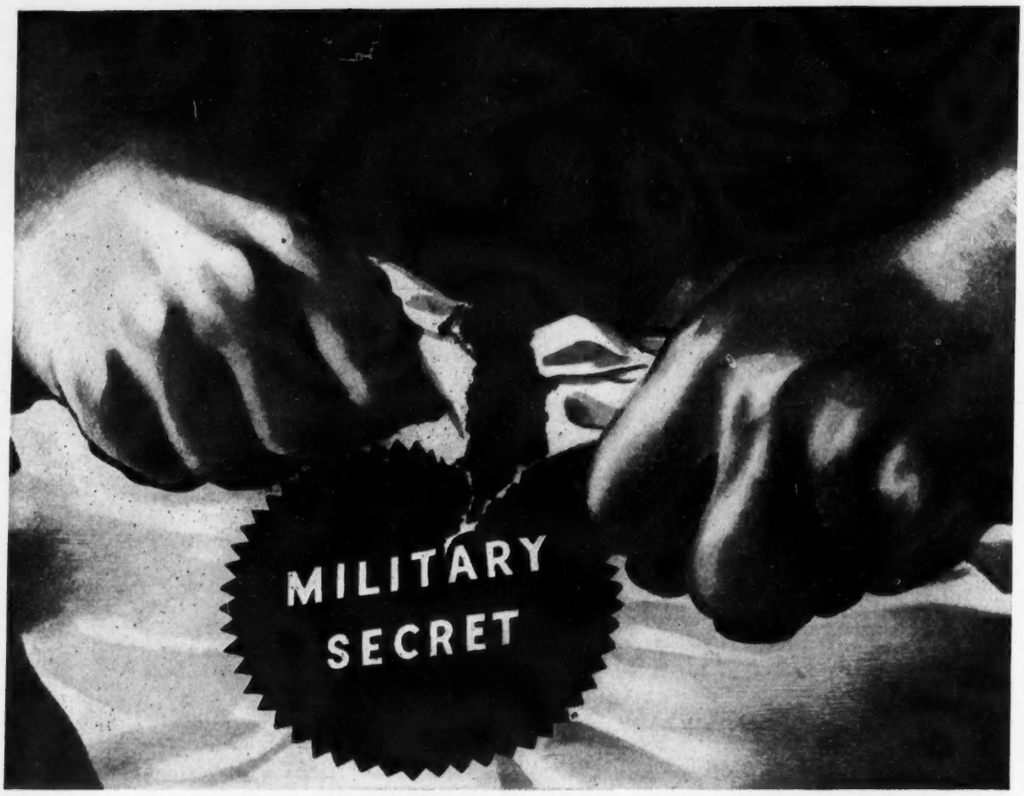
synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1., gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] ctns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .28
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.). fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .61 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .35
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Metronite pigment (see Synthetic Resins and Other Branded Paint Materials list.)



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Impregnole Water Repellent • Luminous Pigments • Metallic Stearates • Metallic Resinates
Petroleum Waxes • Sulfated Oils • Synthetic Detergents • Textile Compounds • Wetting Agents

Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet-grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¼- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
paper bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in car-load lots is frt. alld. E.; less car-load lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder,[6] skimmed,[1] roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A, lb. .14½- —
Zone B.....lb. .14¾- —

Milk powder Zones are:—Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H. N. Y., Pa.. R. I. and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
Sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits)
Molasses,[1,5] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.29.00 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.34.60 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area No. 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23½- —
Monoethylamine basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5 oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambretta, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .18 - .19
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
yellow, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Washington, yellow, bgs....lb. .12 - .12½
Myrobalans,[6] J1, whole, bgs., frt. guar., insurance, $1. Any difference for buyers' account, ton.65.00 - —
crushed, same basis.....ton.75.00 - —
J2, whole, bgs., same basis... ton.55.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[2,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms ....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N.Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[4,5] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[5,6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6,5] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine[2] sulhate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] dms.....kilo.13.25 -13.55
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb .09 - —
tanks .....lb .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 5-7, 30-35 cps., same basis..lb. .28 - —
5-7, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-7, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol A used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

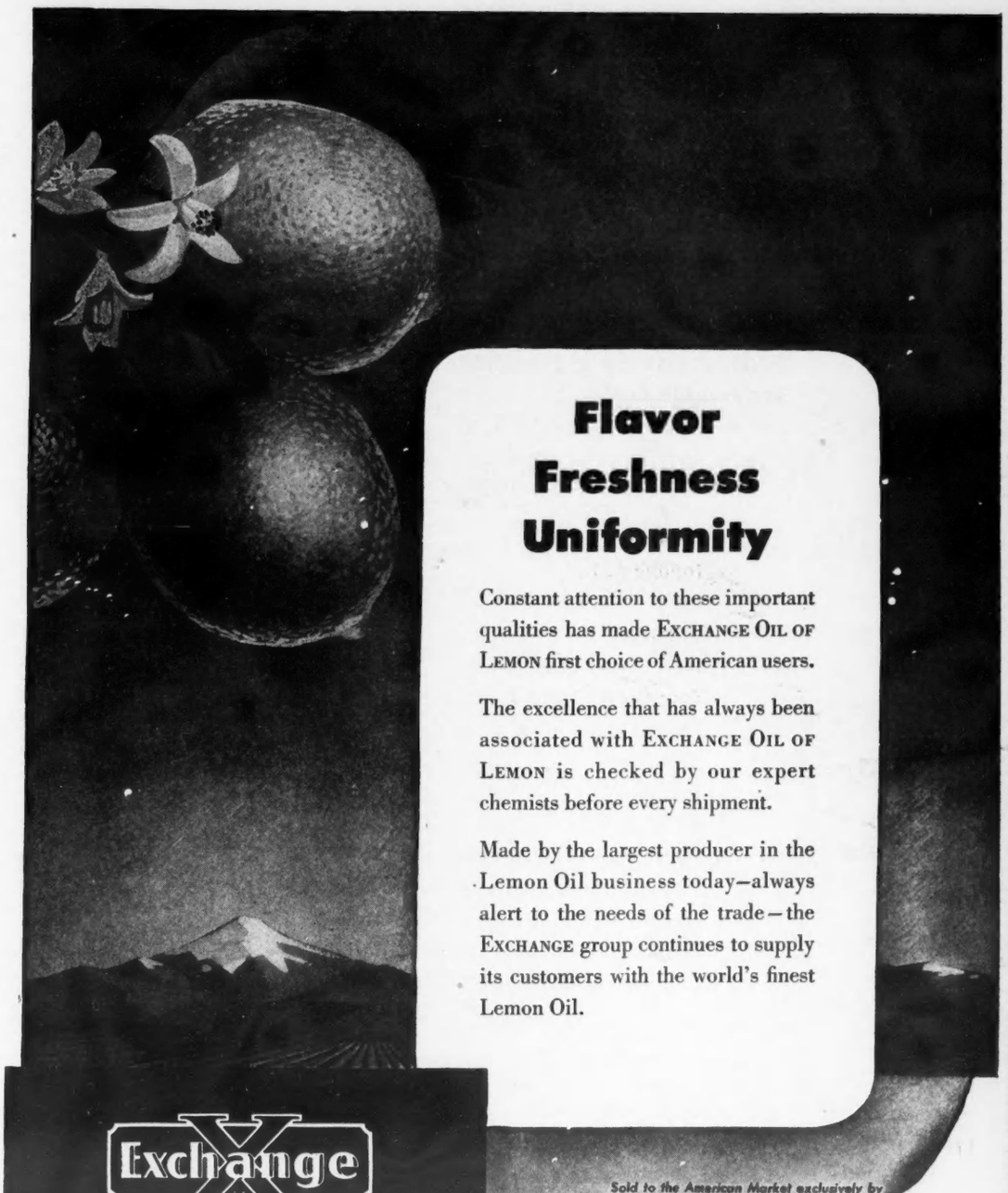
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen,[6] solut., tanks, ton N.106.21 - —

Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va.

Nitrogenous process tankage,[1] bulk, works.....unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton.2.60 ÷ .40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bols.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane 1, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .44 - .45
Chinese .....lb. .39 - .40
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 95's bgs.....lb. .55 - .56
grinding, bgs. .....lb. .45 - .46
West Indian, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .34¼- .34½
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .18

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 300-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, arti. (see Benzaldehyde).
bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots.....lb. Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Angelica root, bots.....lb. No stocks
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .54 - .60
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.35
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Mexican (see lignaloe wood).
Oil, bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.65 - 2.25
redistilled, USP X, cns....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns..lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.10.50 -12.50
rectified, cns.....lb.11.50 -15.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.20.00 -22.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.24.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.12.00 Nom.
Castor,[1] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls.,c.l.lb. .14 - —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l...lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1880- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .1690- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1730- —
tanks .....lb. .1680- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (45% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
Cedarleaf,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 2.85
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Celery, bots.....lb.24.00 -26.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .70 - .75



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Uniformity

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Oil, chinawood, (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.36.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Java, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .88 - —
tankcar .....gal. .83 - .85
Codliver,[6] med., USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Coriander, bots.....lb.23.50 -35.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks .....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .06¾- —
Cottonseed,[1,5] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms..lb. .16¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tankcar, dlvd. E..lb. .07⅝- —
raw, 50%, tankcar, dlvd. E., lb. .03⅝- —
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms.....lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. No prices.
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 5.10 - 5.50
weed, bots.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.20 Nom.
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram..... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 -

Oil, fishliver, 200,000 or more A units..per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil),
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.13.00 -15.75
Bourbon, cns.....lb.14.00 -16.50
Russian, cns.....lb.15.50 - —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 -22.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.15.00 -16.00
wood, tecn., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Lard,[5] common, 1 bbl.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
Winter, strained, bbls...lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
ined, bbls. .....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns., 26 lbs.....lb. 8.00 - —
Lavender flower, French, cns., lb. 8.50 -16.00
Russian, cns. .....lb.11.00 -11.50
garden, cns. .....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns. .....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Terpeneless .....lb.25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks.
wood, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Mexican, cns. .....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns...lb.11.00 -12.50
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1510- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1550- .1610
tankcar .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1470- —
grinding, dlvd. Zone 1, tankcar..lb. .1450- .1550

Oil, linseed, varnish, dlvd. Zone 1, tankcar..lb. .1490- .1500
polymerized, dlvd. Zone 1, tankcar..lb. .1850- .2050
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw. tankcar, Zone 3.....lb. .127 - —
Linseed replacem't, dms. ret.lb. .131 - .137
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¾-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .25 - —
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .29 - .31
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .31 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. No prices.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers .....lb.11.50 -15.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
light-pressed, ret. dms....lb. .1230- .13
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms....lb. .1380- .14
kettle-bodied, ret., dms...lb. .1480- .15
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Mustard seed,[5] exp., dms....lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot, 15°, c.l., bbls....gal. 1.90 - —
20°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, c.l., bbls.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls. .....lb. .18¾ Nom.

Oil, neroli, bots.....lb.220.00 -275.00
Haitian, dms. .....lb.240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. No prices.
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms.....lb. .20 - .20¼
tanks .....lb. .19 - —
Oleo,[5] 1, bbls.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots. .....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks.
edible,[1] Calif., ½%-3% f.f.a., dms..gal. 4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks.
foots, dms. .....lb. No stocks.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices.
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices.
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices.
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices.
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices.
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices.
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.00 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. No stocks.
West Indian, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb.97.00 -100.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,5] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, same basis..lb. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-89 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind.refy..gal. .12 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .08¾- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, cns.....lb.20.00 Nom.
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill. lb. .13 - —
blchd., deod., tankcar.....lb. .1501- —
hydrog., tanks .....lb. .1573- .1578
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. 4.10 - 4.25
import, cns.....lb. No prices
Peppermint, natural, dms....lb. 7.50 - —
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 8.05 - —
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 6.90 - 7.00
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.35 - 4.75
Pine,[1,6] ret., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .63 - .63¼
l.c.l., ret., dms., dlvd. E. gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind..gal. *.24 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal. .....gal. .28 - —
* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.
Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk, e.i.f. N. Y..lb. .1150- —
Red,[5] dist. dms., dlvd.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
double dist., ret. dms.....lb. .13½- .16¼
Saponified, same prices.
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.30.00 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms., lb. 1.70 - 2.10
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 -10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 5.50
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots..lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..lb. .0890- —
light-pressed, ret. dms.....lb. .128 - .13
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
ref'd alkali, ret. dms....lb. .138 - .14
kettle-boiled, ret. dms.....lb. .1480- .1500
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Sesame,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,5] crude, tanks, Decatur..lb. .1175- —
deod., Winter, tankcar.....lb. .1393- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500- .1540
clarif., dms.....lb. .1296- .1335
tanks .....lb. .1256- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dvld. E..lb. .05¼- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1386- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm,[6] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Sunflower semi-ref.,[5] tanks..lb. .1430- —
refined, tanks.....lb. .1468- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[5] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.75 Nom.
Tar,[1] pine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1,6] dms.....lb. .39 - —
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphorated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.50.00 Nom.
Whale,[6] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50
White, mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
65/75 vis., c.l.....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dm. charges not included, c.l., gal. .39 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50½- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .55 - .58
145/155 bls., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60½- .63¾
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .64 - .67

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PRODUCTS

Products which are available to the perfumer at reasonable prices.

Veratraldehyde
Linalyl Acetate
Linalool
Ionone A. B.
Ionone Methyl
Aubepine
Para Cresyl Ethyl Ether
Para Cresyl Methyl Ether
Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol
Cyclamal
Indol
Oil of Balsam Fir American
Oil of Pine Needles American
Phenyl AcetAldehyde DiMethyl Acetal
Methyl Naphthyl Ketone, Crystals, Liquid
Ethyl Methyl Phenyl Glycidate
Hydratropic Aldehyde

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9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, white, mineral, USP, 320/330 vis., c.l..gal. .65 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .71 - .74
325/345 vis., c.l.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .72 - .75
San Francisco, 55, 70 and 85 vis., ret. iron dms., 65 dms..gal. .40 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .42 - .45
100 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .49½- —
64-1 dms.....gal. .51½- .54½
145 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .57 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .59 - .62
180 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .60½- —
64-1 dms.....gal. .62½- .65½
340 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .72 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .74 - .77
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns. lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns. .....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. No prices.
Wormwood, cns. .....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb.11.00 -14.50
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.....lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots..lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots .....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, dinitroanilin toner,[1]..lb. 1.05 - —
Lake, Persian,[1], bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
dlvd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
other points .....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc. .....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12½- —
Molybdate,[1,5] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
bbls. .....lb. .80 - 1.05
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs., lb. .11 - .11½
sweet, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..lb. .11 - .11½
flat, leaf, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .85 - .90
Portuguese, bls. .....lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Ortheamylphenol, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. .....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms. .....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0°C, Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms. .....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. .....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms. .....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls....lb. .22 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Papaverine natural, synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.25
sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Chilean, good, bgs..lb. .27 - .28
Portuguese, choice, bgs.....lb. .39½- .40
extra fancy, bgs.....lb. .38¾- .39¾
good, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Spanish, fancy, bgs.....lb. .45 - .56
good, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
fair, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Para-anisidin, dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks..lb. .32 - —
Paracresol,[6] bbls., wks.....lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
120-122 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0520- —
122-124 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0560- —
127-129 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0585- —
128-130 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0585- —
130-133 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0615- —
132-134 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0640- —
135-137 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0715- —
140-142 ASTM, same basis, lb. .0810- —
146-148 ASTM, same basis, lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.
Paraformaldehyde,[2,9] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., works.....lb. .24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal.dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .35 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .43 - .45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, works..lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs..lb. 2.00 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .25
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - .26
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. No prices
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Pectin, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Penicillin,[6] ampules, per 100,000 units. 1.90 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .33 - —
Tetra-acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .07½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gal.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb. .0665 Bid
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .0705 Bid
24 bgs.....lb. .0723- .0740
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs..lb. .28½- .30
sports, bgs.....lb. .50 - .52
Louisiana, sports, bgs....lb. .50 - .52
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Niger, fair, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .22½- .23
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .1161 Nom.
24 bgs.....lb. .1295 Nom.
Peppermint, USP, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
import, bls.....lb. .90 Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1..lb. .0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0882- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point..lb. .0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0932- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l..lb. .021 - —
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l....lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .028 - —
Petroleum, USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l..lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
cream, c.l., fib. dms.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
yellow, soft, fib. dms., c.l..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
white, lily, fib. dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
snow, l., fib. dms.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
soft, c.l., fib. dms.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades..bbl. .93 - 1.01
Illinois .....bbl. 1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County..bbl. 1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas .....bbl. .86 - 1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl. .85 - 1.25
Pennsylvania .....bbl. 1.31 - 3.00
Texas, Gulf Coast.....bbl. 1.06 - 1.36
North, North-Central.....bbl. 1.01 - 1.25
West .....bbl. .70 - 1.12
Panhandle .....bbl. 1.10 - 1.22
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.60 - 1.77
Wyoming .....bbl. 1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .35 - —
35-60° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .35 - —
40-75° C., dms., c.l.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .29 - —
10 gals.....gal. .35 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—
Arkansas, No. 1.....gal. .04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.....gal. .03½- —
California, heavy....bbl. 1.10 - —
light .....bbl. 1.20 - —
diesel .....gal. .04 - —
stove dist.....gal. .05 - —
Group 3, No. 3.....gal. .03½- —
Group 3, No. 5.....bbl. .85 - —
No. 6.....bbl. .80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6.....bbl. .85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 2.....gal. .03⅝- —
No. 6.....bbl. .90 - —
14-16 .....bbl. .97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1..gal. .07 - .07¾
No. 2.....gal. .07 - .0805
No. 3.....gal. .03⅝- .07¾
36-40 gravity.....gal. .07 - .07¾

for Emulsions...
Disinfectants...
Oil Polishes...
Germicidal Soaps...

... and for many other uses, red oil (oleic acid) is invaluable to the compounding chemist.

Potash soaps made from red oil are uniform and readily soluble, showing much less tendency to gel than soaps made of higher titre fats and fatty acids. Moreover, because Emery's red oils are produced in a wide range of titre, the characteristics of red oil soaps made from them can be controlled to meet the exacting requirements for emulsifying agents in preparing polishes, insecticides, and pharmaceutical emulsions.

If you will let us know your requirements in a red oil, we will be glad to recommend the grade and type needed for best results and greatest economy. Emery's red oils, both distilled and saponified, are available for immediate shipment.

LABORATORY CONTROLLED THROUGHOUT PRODUCTION — EMERY INDUSTRIES INC.

EMERY INDUSTRIES · INC.

STEARIC ACID · OLEIC ACID · ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATTY ACIDS

4300 CAREW TOWER · CINCINNATI 2, OHIO

New York Office: 3002 Woolworth Building, New York City · New England Office: 187 Perry Street, Lowell, Mass.

Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C, Baltimore, Md. bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Boston, Mass. bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Charleston, Mass. bbl. 1.60 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl. 1.60 - —
New York, N. Y. bbl. 1.65 - 2.07
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 1.65 - —
Portland, Me. bbl. 1.80 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 1.65 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 1.65 - 1.77
Wilmington, N. C. bbl. 1.65 - —

Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles, gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash. gal. .12 - —
San Francisco. gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore. gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks. gal. .11½- —
gal. .07⅞- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks, toluol type, tanks. gal. .07⅞- .07⅛

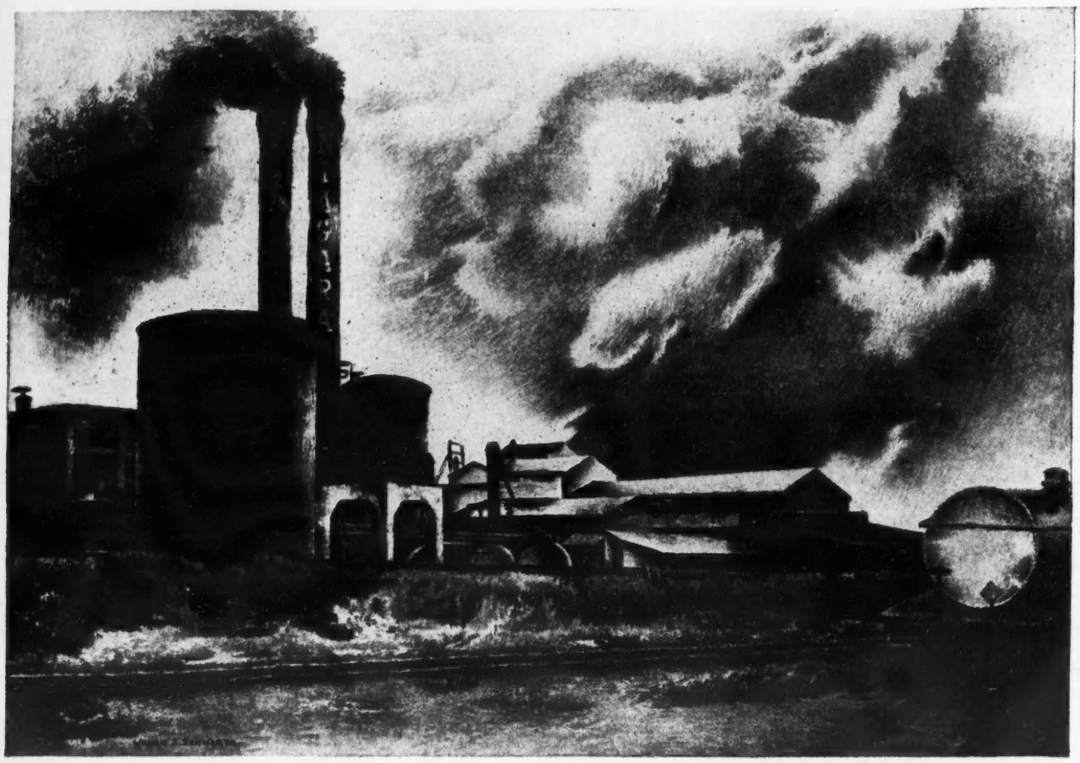
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks, gal. .10½- —
198-200 b.r., tanks. gal. .10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks. gal. .10½- —
312-408 b.r., tanks. gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks. gal. .09 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks. gal. .06⅛- —
tankwagon, Baltimore. gal. .12 - .13
Boston. gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn. gal. .1630- —
Buffalo. gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J. gal. .11 - —
Chicago. gal. .13½- —
Detroit. gal. .1580- —
Hartford. gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo. gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa. gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee. gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis. gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.). gal. .11 - —

Petroleum, mineral spirits, tankwagon, New York (200 gal.) gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia. gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh. gal. .129 - —
Providence. gal. .13 - —
Rochester. gal. .1320- —
St. Louis. gal. .1370- —
Syracuse. gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C. gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del. gal. .13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks. gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks. gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks. gal. .07⅛- —
tankwagons, Newark. gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport. gal. .1730- —
Chicago. gal. .1380- —
Detroit. gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee. gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis. gal. .1420- —
New York. gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia. gal. .125 - —
St. Louis. gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, No. 1, over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J. gal. .21½- —
No. 2, over 90% arom., same basis. gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis. gal. .23½- —
No. 8, tanks, same basis, gal. .228 - —
No. 30, tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld. gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo. gal. .11 - —
Richmond. gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash. gal. .12 -

Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P., at refinery, Calif., 54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles. gal. .10 - —
San Francisco. gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle. gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks. gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks. gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks. gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston. gal. .13 - —
Chicago. gal. .1380- —
Detroit. gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee. gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis. gal. .1720- —
Newark (200 gal.). gal. .125 - —
New York. gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia. gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh. gal. .12½- —
St. Louis. gal. .1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco). gal. .25½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks. gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks. gal. .07⅛- .07⅛
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks. gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks. gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks. gal. .06⅝- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks. gal. .07¼- .07½
tankwagon, Baltimore. gal. .13 - —
Boston. gal. .12 - —
Chicago. gal. .13½- —
Detroit. gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee. gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis. gal. .1420- —
Newark. gal. .11 - —
New York. gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia. gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh. gal. .12½- —
St. Louis. gal. .1370- —
Syracuse. gal. .14 - —
Xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent.

Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs. lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .10½- .10¾
tanks, same basis. lb. .08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. lb. .85 - —
smaller lots. lb. .87 - .92
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs. lb. .80 - —
smaller lots. lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. shipt. lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots. lb. 2.45 - 3.00
100% solut., bots. lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 7.90
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots. lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works. lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms. lb. 13.75 - 14.75
tech., fib. dms. lb. 12.00 - 12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works. lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,3] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l., long ton. 2.20 - —
70-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis. long ton. 2.60 - —
72%-70% b.p.l. M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis. long ton. 3.20 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis. long ton. 4.20 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis. long ton. 5.20 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
30%, P_2O_5 minimum, short ton. 2.90 - —
31%, P_2O_5 minimum. short ton. 3.10 - —
70%, basis 32%, P_2O_5 minimum. short ton. 3.45 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68% b.p.l., 5% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis. long ton. 5.00 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis. long ton. 5.50 - —
refinery ground, same basis, long ton. 4.65 - —
30%, P_2O_5, same basis. short ton. 4.85 - —
31%, P_2O_5, same basis. short ton. 4.95 - —
32%, P_2O_5, same basis. short ton. 5.20 - —
33%, P_2O_5, same basis. short ton. 5.70 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - .44
tins, export. lb. .55 - —
Yellow, dms. lb. .25 - —
cs. lb. .28 - .28
Oxychloride,[6] cyls. lb. .15 - .15
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks. lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works. lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs. lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls. lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works. lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works. lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs. lb. .08 - .09½
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots. oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis. oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis. oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[4] Jamaica, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots. lb. 16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[3] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works. ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works. lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms. lb. .05 - .05¼
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs. stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Podophyllin, dms. lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls. lb. .14 - .15
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs. lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, bls. lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Canadian, bgs. lb. No stocks
domestic, blue, bgs. lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs. lb. No stocks
Indian, white, bgs. lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs. lb. No stocks
cleaned, bgs. lb. No stocks
Potash abietate. lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .30
cns. lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns. lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms. lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms. lb. .27 - .31
100-lb. kgs. lb. .23 - .32
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .07¼- —
45% basis, dms. lb. .08¼- .08¾
tanks. lb. .02⅝- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis. lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .02⅝- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .06½- .06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs. lb. .24 - .28

Here at Niagara...



Covering an area of nearly thirty acres, Niagara Alkali Company's plant at Niagara Falls, N. Y., is one of the most modern and efficient of its kind in the world

...WE ARE naturally proud of our more than forty years of pioneering in the field of electro-chemical products. But we feel that the present and future are infinitely more important. Today we are operating with new and expanded facilities to meet the unprecedented demands of war. Tomorrow we will be prepared to use these new facilities and new war-born experience to give even more efficient service to industry.

Niagara ALKALI COMPANY

60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CARBONATE OF POTASH • LIQUID CHLORINE

Potash chlorate,[6] cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .38½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide,[6] dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M..... unit-ton. .20 - —
Potash, manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis..... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports, unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.
granular, 50-52% K_2O..... unit-ton. .53½- -
Russian,[6] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53¼- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech., fine gran., bbls., dms., lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms..lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.290.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution 20° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls...lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .40 Nom.
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3, gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03½- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1,6] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works.....lb. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 7.15 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal.10.65 - —
flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .31½- —
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2° ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45½- .46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports. long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyronate, dms., works.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton.13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, c.s., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, white, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottles, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works...lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works...lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .10 - .15
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance, $3.75 per ton..lb. .04¾- .05½
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- .05¾
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04125- .0550
tanks, works.....lb. .03625- .0450
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .0825- .0950
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[3] flasks (76 lbs. net)..flask.. 98.00 -103.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.08 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.06 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs..... 1.07 + .13½
Quinine bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. .99 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge: See note under Quinine.
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Red, alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .80 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works.. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lb. lots, works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).

TEST THIS NEW AND IMPROVED PRODUCT

DOW PROPYLENE GLYCOL, N.F.

IT'S READY TO SERVE YOU WELL

Recently perfected by Dow research, the new Propylene Glycol possesses excellent characteristics of odor and taste. Its purity makes it exceptionally well suited to use in many products taken orally—and to a variety of other formulations requiring high standards. To insure the same high state of product purity on arrival as when it leaves the manufacturer, Dow has developed a new, distinctive container—resin-lined to eliminate contact with metal. Propylene Glycol is a clear, colorless, viscous liquid with a faintly sweet odor and taste. It is miscible with a wide range of solvents: water, chloroform, acetone, alcohol, and many other organic liquids; and it acts as a mutual solvent for oil-soluble and water-soluble materials. The new Dow Propylene Glycol is ready to serve, and serve well, the manufacturer who can reap the benefits afforded by its unique properties as a combination preservative, flavor extender, plasticizer, and hygroscopic, softening and moistening agent.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York • Boston • Philadelphia • Washington • Cleveland • Detroit • Chicago
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TO THE PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURER

Dow Propylene Glycol, N.F., offers many advantages as a solvent and carrier for preparations designed for either internal or topical application—such as vitamin concentrates, elixirs, salves, ointments, and creams. It is safe from the toxicity standpoint, completely neutral in its effect on the human system.

Interesting, Factual Data

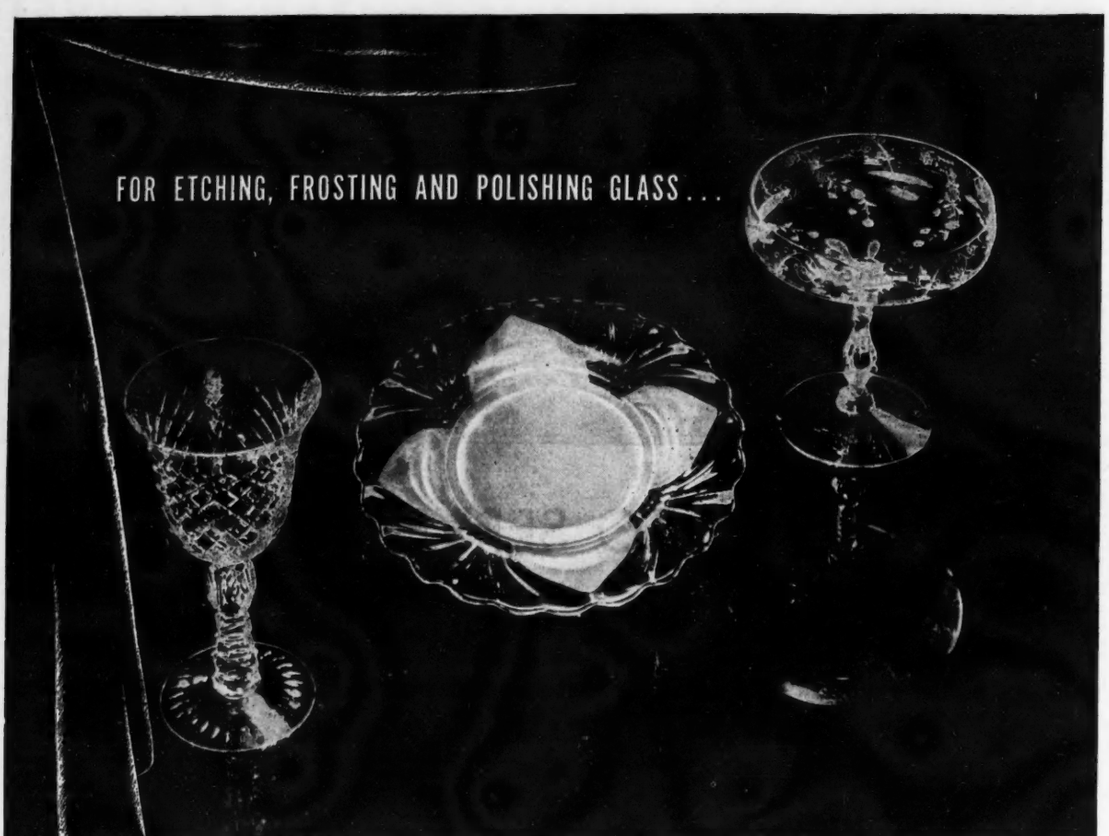
Data that may well suggest profitable applications for Dow Propylene Glycol in your business are contained in a special Dow booklet. Physical data, charts and other technical information are also included in this booklet. Dow will be glad to send you a copy.

DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY

Red, eosin toner, bbls., works, lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
Indian, 80-85%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- .096
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .65 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide (see Red, Iron oxide).
Para[3] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Red, phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works, lb. .55 - —
lake, alizarin, kgs., works, lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. 0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. 0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls, lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .85 - 2.50
powd., bbls.....lb. .95 - 2.60
Riboflavin, bots., 100 grams..kilo.230.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option, lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
Rochelle salt, powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .09 - .09½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Rosin, gum:—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.40 - —
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.05 - —
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.07 - —
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.07 - —
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.15 - —
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
W.G., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.65 - —
W.W., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.90 - —
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Wood, F.F., dms., c.l..100 lbs. 3.78 - 3.98
Rotenone,[1,6] CP, bbls., works, lb.10.90 - —
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit. 1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .75 - .80

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots, same basis.lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Spanish, tins.....lb.45.00 Nom.
Safrol cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, choice, bgs., f.o.b. Coast..lb. .80 - .81
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .21½- .22
fair, bls.....lb. .17½- .18
Spanish, bls.....lb. .20½- .21
Sage flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.200.00 -210.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .18 - .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .38 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Savory, Spanish, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns..lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, lbs.....lb. .90 - .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs. lb. No stocks
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs...lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
TN, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.35.00 -39.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign...oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
gran., powd., 60%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
NF, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .09 - .10
Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —



Glassware Courtesy of The Cambridge Glass Co.

PENN SALT HYDROFLUORIC ACID

cleaning stainless steel... processes requiring it as a catalyst...frosting electric light bulbs...as an aid in straw bleaching processes...and many other manufacturing purposes.

• This high grade Hydrofluoric Acid, preferred for many industrial uses, will satisfy your most exacting requirements. It can be supplied domestic users in the usual commercial strengths and in the form of Anhydrous HF.

Hydrofluoric Acid strengths up to and including 60% are shipped in rubber drums . . . strengths from 60 to 80% in steel drums. Anhydrous HF is shipped in cylinders and tank cars.

First Commercial Anhydrous HF was produced at our Easton, Pa., works. Now, with production facilities greatly expanded, we can supply Anhydrous HF in sufficient quantity for the new catalytic alkylation process of making 100 octane gasoline and various other catalytic requirements.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chemicals
1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

New York • Chicago • St. Louis • Pittsburgh • Minneapolis • Wyandotte • Tacoma

Soda ash, dense, bbls., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l....
100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1.....
100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....
100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l..... ..100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....
100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1...
100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works....
100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l. works.....200 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs. lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works. lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.....
100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works....
100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works.
100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works...
100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.....
100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —

Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[2,5] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08½- .09½
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09¼- .10½
anhyd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 96%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metasilicate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —

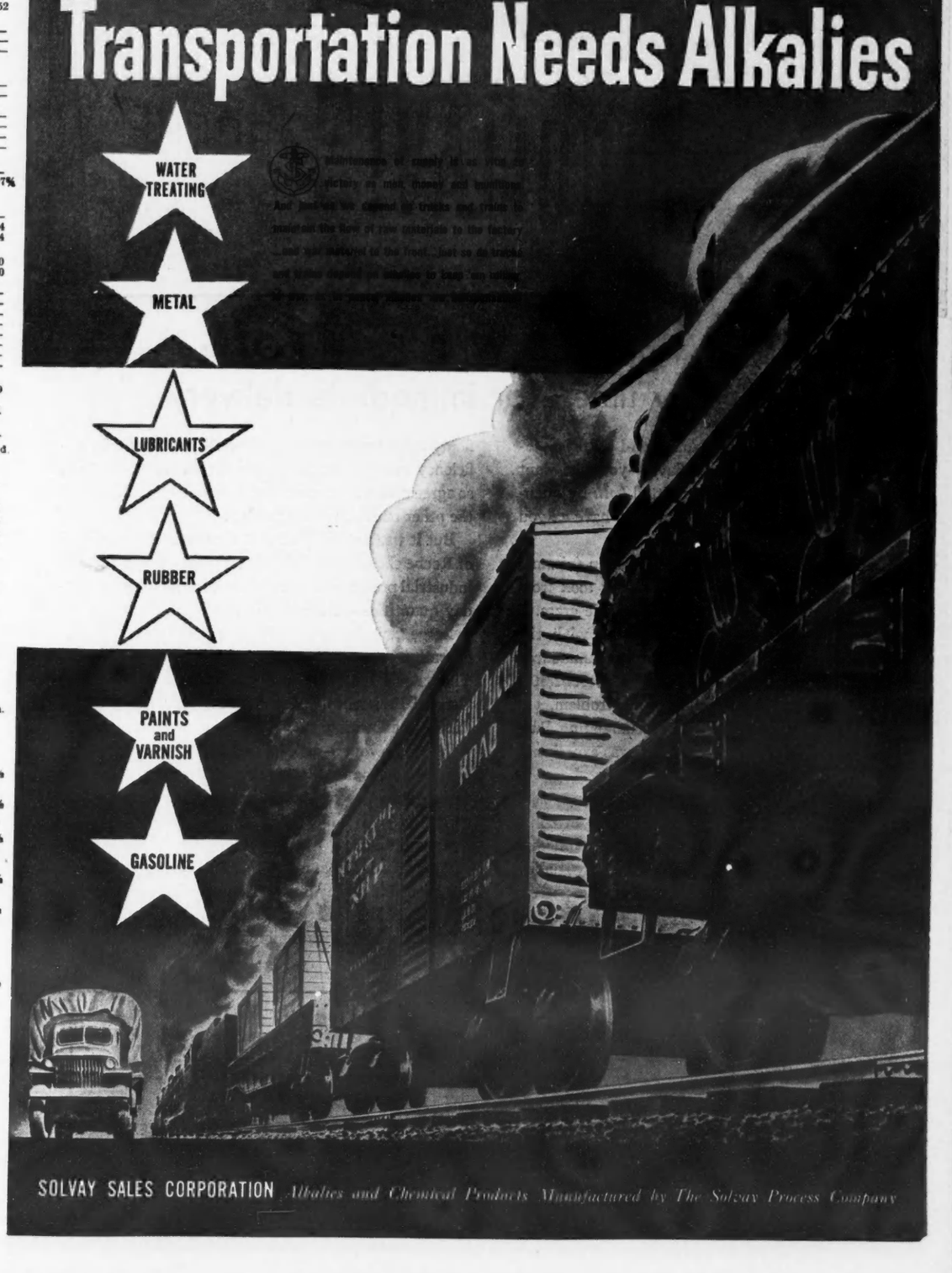
Soda metasilicate,[6] anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.....
100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works. lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis..
ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.
100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports.100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks...100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.80 - 4.85
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
lb. .19 - —
Pantothenate, dext., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —

Soda peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.....
100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.35
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.35
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..
100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.95 - 3.45
USP XII, gran., bbls., dms., works..lb. 10 - —
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .16 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis.
100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —

USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.

Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10½
spot .....lb. .10½- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.....
100 lbs. 5.23 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald.
100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .55

Soda sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride,[6] bbls., c.l., works. lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .12
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works.
100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works.
100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .07 - .10
Sulphathiazole, monohydrate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90



Soda sulphite, bgs., c.l., works. lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00

Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35

Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65

Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —

flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —

Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —

Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).

Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50

Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22

Solvent naphtha,[5] dms., wks.gal. tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .31 - .32
.27 - —

Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —

high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —

Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —

Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —

Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .19 - —
100-40,000 lbs., works...lb. .19¼- .19½
less than 100 lbs., works. lb. .23 - —

Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 1.80 - 1.90

Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .47

Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .35 - .37

Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super. brs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —

Squawvine, bls.....lb. No prices

Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19

St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks

St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .15 - .16

Starch, corn, pearl, bgs.100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —

Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —

Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks

Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks

Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —

Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —

Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).

Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks

Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08

Storax, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50

Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21

Strontium bromide, cns., dms...lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .37¼- —
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15

Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —

Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld. lb. 2.50 - 2.85

Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -57.00

Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs. lb. 2.65 - 2.70

Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10

Strychnine, NF, crystl., cns., 100 oz..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —

Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —

Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —

Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —

Nitrate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, crystl., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —

Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —

Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).

Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).

Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 9.00 - —

Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —

Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00

Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.30

Sulphathiazole, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80

Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.

Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85

Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35

Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contracts..long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —

Sulphur, flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15

precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs. lb. .18 - .30

refined, flour, extra fine, bgs... c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40

heavy, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10

light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20

Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.

USP, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55

rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70

roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90

Cloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½

Dioxide, liquid, commi. cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04*- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06

Sulphur dioxide, liquid, refrigeration, cyls., works..lb. .18 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06

Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11

Sumac extract, No. 1, bois....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11

Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .53
others .....unit-ton. .55 - .84

Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton.

Superphosphate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ¼c., per unit-ton higher. triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida, unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .74 - —

Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

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Talc, dom., aluminum-flake type, grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l.,works.ton.17.50 -43.00
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00

Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., 1c. higher.

Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15

Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10

Tapioca flour,[1,5] Brazil, bgs...lb. .06¼- .07¼
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks

Tar acid oil,[3,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .30 - .31½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .32 - .33½

Pine, retort, dms., c.l., divd. East..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., works.....(gal. .29¾- —
tanks, divd. East.....gal. .27 - —

Tara, powd.....ton.125.00 - —

Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70

Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms.....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52¾- .56

Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .75 - .80
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .26¼
USP, cryst., bbls., dms..lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80

Terpineol, alpha (see A).
Com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .85 - .90

Terpinyl acetate, extra cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05

Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —

Terra alba (see Gypsum).

Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .88 - .06½

Tetrachlorethylene, N.F., VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25¼
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).

Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —

Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).

Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —

Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00

Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.180.00 - —

Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —

Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56

Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb. 2.00 - —

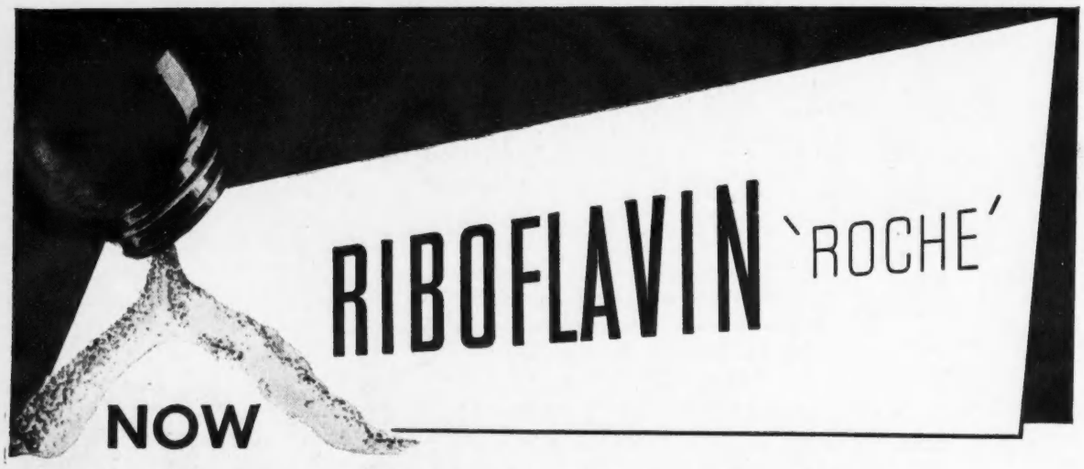
Thyme,[1] Spanish, bls.....lb. .18½- .19

Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80

Tikitiki (see Rice bran).

Timbo root,[3,6] (see Cube root).

Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals,[6] bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide,[6] bbls.....lb. .55 - —
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .35



All you want — no W. P. B. allocation —
Order any time — for immediate delivery

Now—for the first time since Hoffmann-La Roche pioneered in the production of riboflavin—you who want it for pharmaceutical use are permitted *both* by quantity production and by the Government to have *all* you want, *whenever* you want.

It is now the eleventh year since riboflavin (vitamin B_2 or G) was first isolated. Then, 1933, it took from 5,000-11,000 quarts of whey to yield a single gram.

In 1935, when Karrer, collaborating with the Hoffmann-La Roche Scientific Laboratories, announced the first synthesis of riboflavin, the first gram cost $2,500. Commercial production seemed a baffling problem.

Nutritional data, too, were slow in accumulating. Pure crystalline riboflavin (made from liver) was experimentally used in animal feed in 1935. Later, reports began to tell of its growth-promoting properties. In 1938, deficiency symptoms in chicks were described, evidence given that the vitamin could prevent them. Different groups of scientists reported also on hatchability studies. Still later, reports began to establish the precise percentages of riboflavin for various types of feeds and food products.

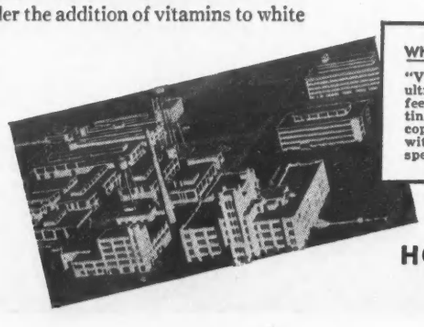
By 1940, date of the Food and Drug Administration's first hearing to consider the addition of vitamins to white flour, nutritionists were convinced that riboflavin deficiency was widespread among our human population, so agreement was reached that it should be included with the other enrichment ingredients.

But it was not till 1941 that the persistence and skill of Roche chemists solved—after 6 years—the problem of industrial production on a scale making possible present-day quantities—at favorable prices.

Large new riboflavin units at Roche Park came into operation in 1943, and pushed production to new peaks. Then, April 1, 1943, the War Production Board issued General Preference Order No. M-299 placing all riboflavin on allocation.

Now, however—as of June 20, 1944—no W.P.B. application is needed. You need not even plan your orders ahead as you have been doing. You are free to order all you want, for immediate delivery, whenever you want it.

And now Hoffmann-La Roche, proud of the part it has been able to play in all this, renews its pledge to you: to produce the finest possible; to do so at the lowest prices consistent with the highest quality.



Why you should specify 'Roche'

"Vitamins by the tons" pour in a steady stream from this ultra-modern scientific plant, to meet military, civilian and feed requirements of America and her Allies. Unremittingly every "batch" must not only fulfill U. S. Pharmacopoeia requirements, but also rigid specifications developed within our own laboratories, still pioneering. When you specify 'Roche'—B_1, B_2, or C—you specify "the finest"!

HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE, INC.
Vitamin Division • Nutley 10, N. J.

Titanium dioxide,[1,5] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15½ - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15½ - .15¾
nonchalking,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots dlvd....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain,[5] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾ - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾ - —
calcium-rutile base,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾ - —
magnesium base,[1,5] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls.¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .82
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West. Minnequa, Colo.gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return, works..gal. .34½ - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½ - —
West. Minnequa, Colo.gal. .29½ - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .32 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½ - —
tanks .....lb. .07½ - —
Trichloroethylene,[6] d m s., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .08½ - —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene l.c.l. prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½ - .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40¼ - —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½ - .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½ - .31½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] d m s., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½ - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½ - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[2] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs...lb. .12 - .12½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom
Turpentine, gum, dms.....gal. .84 - .84½
sulphate-wood, dms., c.l....gal. .65 - .75
tanks .....gal. .57 - .67
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .65 - .70
tanks .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist.,[2] ret. dms....gal. .80 - .83
tanks .....gal. .74 - .75

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports. ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 45% N., tankcars, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton N.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis, ton N.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23

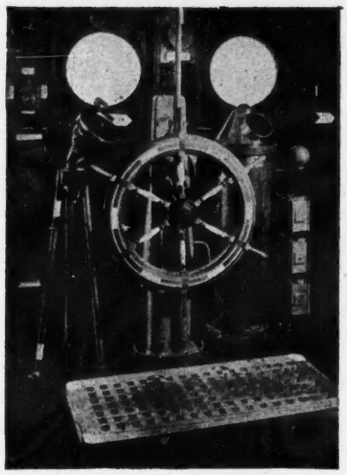
V

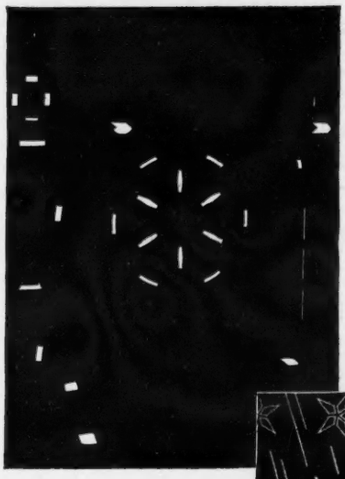
Valerian root, NF, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 7.50 - 8.00
whole, tins.....lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[4] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[2] coys., works...lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .26 - —
Ether, 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis....bot. .65 - —
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .55
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11.70, insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers: account... ton.50.00 - —
Wattlebark, So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11.70, insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers' account.. per ton.50.00 -55.00
extract liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05 - .06
tanks .....lb. .0450- .05
Wattlebark, solid, So. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock..lb. .0535- .0560
E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, lb. .05225- .05475
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½ - .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½ - .17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾ - —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton, lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½ - .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½ - —
yellow, crude, African, bgs., ton..lb. .37½ - —
Cent. or So. Amer., sunbleachable, bgs., ton..lb. .44¾ - —
unbleachable, bgs., ton, lb. .41½ - —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton, lb. .53½ - —
disc., bgs., tons.....lb. .55½ - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½ - .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½ - —
ctns., ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
Wax, candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton. lb. .34½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35½ - .44½
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton. .71¼ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼ - .81¼
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton. .75¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾ - .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½ - .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾ - .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾ - .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84½ - .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .81¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼ - .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½ - .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½ - .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½ - .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½ - .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½ - .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½ - .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½ - .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½ - .61¾
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49½ - .51¾
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28

—Continued on page 40





PHOSPHORESCENT MARKING TAPE is used extensively aboard ship, applied as directional indicators to the walls of passageways, exits, messhalls, officers' and crews' quarters and engine rooms, and to mark and identify obstructions, fire-fighting stations, and other vital equipment. After activation by the ship's lighting, the tape "glows" in the dark, permitting movement aboard ship, and evacuation in the darkness in any emergency.

The photographs at the left show (extreme left) steering equipment marked with phosphorescent tape and (immediate left) how this tape "glows" in the dark.

Developed for War... Projected for Peace

LUMINESCENT PIGMENTS

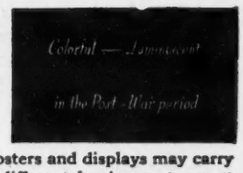
have been used extensively in a wide variety of war applications—phosphorescent marking tapes, signs, fluorescent maps, instrument dials and instruction plates, computers and charts, correction sheets, and the like. Many practical post-war applications are indicated, a few of which are illustrated on this page.

These pigments are no longer novelties at $30 per lb., but commercial products at down-to-earth prices of from 90c to $2.50 per lb., available in 16 grades and color types, for use in:

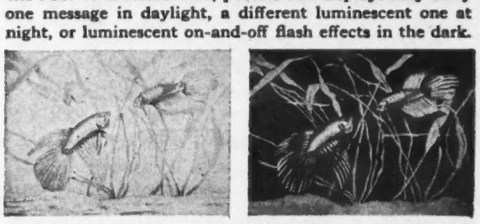
- *Paints and Lacquers*
- *Plastics*
- *Coated and Filled Paper*
- *Printing Inks*
- *Coated and Printed Textiles*
- *Decalcomanias*

Our new booklet "The ABC of Luminescence" should suggest many ways in which these pigments can be used in your products of tomorrow. Your copy will be mailed to you on request.

LUMINESCENT TEXTILES in the form of draperies, lamp shades, etc. may help to decorate the post-war theatre, hotel room, cocktail lounge or home to permit movement in the dark.



THE POST-WAR BILLBOARDS, posters and displays may carry one message in daylight, a different luminescent one at night, or luminescent on-and-off flash effects in the dark.



COLORFUL, LUMINESCENT EFFECTS (painted, printed, plastic) for interior decoration in semi-darkness, as illustrated above (left) in daylight, and (right) taken in the dark.

New Jersey zinc

PHOSPHORESCENT TRADE-MARKS, or name plates on your products "glow" in the dark, leaving a lasting impression on consumers' minds.

PHOSPHORESCENT SIGNS (plastic, painted, printed) give directional or instructional guidance in the dark in the event of power failure or emergency. Photographs: (1 & 3) taken in white light, and (2 & 4), photographed in the dark.

New Jersey zinc

DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTS DIVISION

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

160 FRONT STREET • NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

Chicago • Boston • Cleveland • San Francisco

"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by
William O. Allison
Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

Published every Monday in New York by
SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.,
59 John Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A.
Telephone REctor 2-9820. Cable Address Reporter, New York.

William S. Auchincloss, President and Treasurer; Jean Schnell Auchincloss, Vice-President; Hugh Craig, Vice-President; Burr Price, Vice-President; M. B. Powers, Assistant Treasurer; A. L. Koch, Secretary.

Incorporating the Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, the New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, the Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.

Annual subscription rates, including postage, in the United States and possessions, Cuba, Mexico, Central America and South America, $5.00; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10.00; single copies, 25 cents each.

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as second-class matter January 15, 1884, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Vol. 146 July 10, 1944 Number 2

War Needs Workers

There appears to be a deal of dissatisfaction throughout the country with the WMC-USES national priority referral plan for the distribution of labor. In large part, apparently, the dissatisfaction arises from those whom the plan would disturb in their complacency, and not from the evident lack of efficiency on the part of the plan to do anything constructive for the labor needs of war.

The referral plan is not by any means a drafting of labor. It appears to be little other than a complicated system of permitting workers to do as they please with reference to the sort of job at which they work. The essentialness of the work gets a lot of wordy attention — all of which seemingly means exactly nothing.

It is argued that the worker who, without good cause, refuses to take a job referred to him will continue to get the same sort of referrals until he takes one or starves to death. His refusal of a proffered job does not prejudice him. He can keep on refusing forever and ever. As to his starving to death—there are already signs of a "black market" system of bypassing USES, and anybody can make at least $5 a day sweeping sidewalks, washing windows, and cutting lawns, with the owner's tools.

It is formally provided that USES cannot direct a nonessentially employed person into a warplant if the transfer entails a long trip, lower pay, or substantially different physical activity. It is held, by local officials, that a man, or woman, in a nonessential job may stay there as long as he so prefers.

In half a dozen ways, it appears, every community is a law unto itself in respect of the various gradings of essentialness of work, of the maximum number of workers a plant may employ, of how many categories of employment are covered by the regulation, and of other aspects of its application.

Meanwhile strikes are increasing in scope, even within the realms of labor organizations which have given a no-strike pledge. Production of necessary war material is falling far behind schedules, and is now almost 20 percent below what is needed by the fighting fronts. Workers are taking a long-range view of employment and steering wide from jobs which will not outlast the war or may even be terminated much earlier by cutbacks.

The referral plan has no compulsion. Counsel and advice are relied upon to distribute the manpower supply in accordance with the needs of war. The conception of those needs varies in a dozen ways. The fighting war will have to get along as best it can until after the election.

—O-P-D—

Feeding Inflation

Congress, in its expedient wisdom, put price-gouging under Federal license when it amended the price-control law so that a dealer may not be prohibited to deal in rationed goods as a punishment for violating price ceilings. As long as he pays his fine—whenever caught and convicted—he may keep on boosting his prices so as to earn enough to pay it the next time. And that, taken along with the other congressional softenings of profiteering "hardships," spells inflation—all in capital letters.

The new law still permits OPA to close up a violator of a rationing regulation. But, the roads would be a whole lot less crowded with automobiles if that provision were enforced beyond 20 percent of efficiency.

The highest price line proscription has also been punched full of holes. It wasn't doing much of a job anyhow in its purpose to put a check on trading-up. That practice, by the way, is officially defined as "discontinuing low-price lines and selling higher-priced lines." In truth and in fact it is merely a discontinuing of low prices; the lines remain the same—or go lower in quality.

And the weekly wholesale commodity price index, compiled by the National Fertilizer Association, stood at a new all-time high July 1. What do you mean—price-control?

—O-P-D—

Outlook for Exports

All sorts of people are taking a hand in the popular pastime of placing this country in the forefront, or close thereto, in world trade when the military war gives way to the global economic contest. Out of the welter of contributions to the discussion it is possible to draw almost anything that wishful thinking dictates—also anything which deep cynicism expects.

History repeats itself economically, as well as politically—but nobody learns anything about history in either line. Next time it will be different! The trouble is that when differences begin to show themselves the ancient antagonism of mankind to change takes over and the only difference is that a new crop of people go through the same old processes and procedures.

The United States has always been a big buyer in world markets. It has always bought far more than it was obliged to buy because of any lack of, at least, satisfactory substitutes of home production. The United States has intermittently been a big seller in world markets, usually under conditions of restraint affecting the more commonly exporting countries, as is now the case. Almost without exception these excessive exporting transactions have been closed with a red-ink entry on the balance-sheet. Insofar as it is possible for the impartial observer to see into the future, there is no reason to expect that the big emptiness of world markets which will follow the current war will be any more profitable for United States fillers than were any of its predecessors. Some countries, it is true, have piled up credit balances in the United States. But, to expect these to be employed in the purchasing of United States goods at a net profit in comparison with the value of the commodities on which they were accumulated, is to exhibit that peculiar naivety that always loses on sure-thing bets.

There is talk that this country must be ready to sell the world its new equipment of capital goods. Russia is cited as the big example of a desire to restore industrial activity via machinery made in the U.S.A. Maybe so. But, there are many reasons to believe that Russia will, more than ever, manifest a spirit of self-reliance and self-sufficiency when it tackles its postwar industrial restoration. It can be expected to conscript nazi labor; but it will use its own resources in the plants which survive the war to restore those which were destroyed.

The British government is already completing plans to assist its business people to re-establish their big place in Latin-American trade—and to take over a large part of that formerly occupied by enemy Europeans and Asiatics. The government of the United States is laying plans to prosecute those who endeavored to meet the rules pertaining to participation in world trade.

Yes, indeed, there is a big world market looming for United States goods after the war. But, measured in dollars-and-cents black-ink balances on the books, South Carolina and South Dakota are likely to pay better returns than South America on sales-building efforts for U.S.A. goods.

—O-P-D—

Free Enterprise

War always gives rise to a crop of economic changes which have a disaster all their own. This is not alone in the path of war's destruction. It goes beyond the consequences of curtailed production and disrupted distribution of raw materials and finished goods. It flourishes especially under the peculiar effects of war conditions on human behavior.

Competition, never a thing of rules and referees, reflects war "complexes" in many ways. Some of these are good. Some are of this nature:—A large producer of a critical material endeavors earnestly to assure equitable distribution of his available production among his regular customers. He resists the temptation of newcomers to join them in war's money-making possibilities. A smaller producer—smaller, at least, in fairness of dealing — drops his erstwhile customers and devotes himself to furnishing material to his big brother's trade which can use more than it can get from the latter; because of his war commitments. Sapping for the future.

And yet, some find it difficult to understand how businessmen "can stand for" allocation and other "interference" with free enterprise!

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The protective effect of a coating depends upon its adherence, toughness, flexibility, and resistance to weathering and is determined to a considerable extent by a resin, natural or synthetic, incorporated in the original formulation. Among the organic acids used in preparing synthetic paint and varnish resins FUMARIC ACID has been found particularly valuable in producing the desired characteristics.

We regret exceedingly that present supplies of this important organic acid are insufficient to fill all needs but when our plans for post-war expansion have been carried out there should be ample amounts for all. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 81 Maiden Lane, New York 7, or 444 W. Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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Heavy Chemicals

Holiday influences curtailed activity in the market for heavy chemicals. There was no let-down in the movement of contract shipments and the supply situation in most directions remained tight. In some instances, increased production has relieved the stringency. Alumina chloride was more easily obtainable and so was antimony oxide. The opinion was heard that buying interest had favored conservatism and there was more disposition to discuss postwar conditions. Meanwhile, the desire to keep inventories down was noticeable. No relief was accorded the manganese sulphate supply, while copper sulphate stocks were at the lowest ebb for two years.

Sixteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $851,000 in May, showed a gain of 3 percent over April and an inventory gain of 1 percent. In comparison with May, 1943, their sales were up 7 percent and their inventories 5 percent lower. Collections for May showed improvement. With 13 wholesale firms reporting for industrial chemicals, the percentage registered 101 for May against 98 in April and 85 for May, 1943. Accounts receivable showed a gain of 5 percent over April and 2 percent lower compared with May, 1943.

Preference rating order P-56, covering mining and smelting in respect of most of the common nonferrous metals, has been revised by WPB with regard to the making of applications and the defining of "producer."

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 92.4 in the week ended July 1, according to the American Paper & Pulp Association. This compares with 92.4 in the previous week and 77.4 percent a year ago.

Offerings of chemicals listed in some of our market reports are being made by the Regional Redistribution Division of the WPB, Empire State Building, New York City. Sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations governing excess and idle inventories.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cube root powd., 5c. per lb.
Derris root powd., 5c. per lb.
Pyrethrum powd., 2c. per lb.
Coarse ground, 4½c. per lb. concentrated, 20 to 1, $1.40 per gal.
30 to 1, $2.12 per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.0	169.0	169.6	170.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Ammonia Carbonate.—Regional Redistribution Division of WPB offered 4,360 pounds for sale. This material was taken from excess inventories.

Alumina Chloride.—Supply position has shown improvement with producers in a better position to make prompt shipments, a condition that has not prevailed for some time.

Antimony Oxide. — Demand has slowed down permitting some improvement to materialize in the supply position. Small lot sales predominated.

Copper.—Bureau of Mines reported copper production in terms of recoverable metal from domestic mines, including Alaska, at 85,648 tons for May, a decrease of 1,986 tons or 2 percent from that of April. The average daily production in May was 2,769 tons compared with 2,928 tons daily through April.

Copper Carbonate.—Production has been absorbed mostly for use in preventing mildew. Limited supply held buying conditions definitely tight.

Copper Oxide.—Practically all production has been routed to government shipyards for use in marine paint. A lot of 1,100 pounds of black material was offered by Regional Redistribution Division of WPB.

Copper Sulphate.—Heavy shipments to various agricultural areas have drained the stockpile and while enough is reserved to meet farm requirements, the available supply has touched the lowest level in over 2 years. The demand for copper dusts and monohydrated has been exceptionally heavy reflecting the use of contractors who have spraying facilities. The general situation is actually the reverse from the beginning of the season when some of the largest producers were required to build additional warehouses to store their material. Passing of the agricultural season next month will again permit the increase of supplies while against this is the expectation of buying against lend-lease for shipment to the devasted countries. Italy is in great need of copper sulphate owing to the exceedingly poor condition of the soil and the consequent increase in the possibility of insect destruction to crops. Industrial demand has continued along normal lines with the exception of demand for mining use which has fallen off on account of the closing down of operations in some sections.

Fluorspar.—Shipments established a new monthly record in May and consumption reached the former monthly peak, according to the Bureau of Mines. May output was 36,529 tons against 34,784 tons in April. Consumption was 39,598 tons in May compared with 31,889 tons for the previous month. Stocks at the end of May were 128,099 tons against 130,007 tons at the end of April.

Kryolite.—War Shipping Administration has announced that it has given its approval to the following rates and surcharges on shipments of kryolite in bulk from Ivigtut, Greenland to U. S. Atlantic ports. To ports not South of New York $6.85 per ton of 2,240 pounds, plus a surcharge of 115 percent. To ports South of New York, but North of Cape Hatteras, $6.90 per ton, plus a surcharge of 124 percent.

Magnesium. — Primary magnesium production in April dropped to 37,486,000 pounds, a decline of 8 percent below the peak established during the first quarter of 1944, according to data just released by WPB. This decrease reflected for the first time the Government ordered curtailment in the magnesium metal program. Primary production was 37,846,000 pounds in April compared with 41,015,000 pounds in March.

Manganese.—Deposits of manganese in Central Virginia, occuring in a belt that extends from near Warminster, Nelson County, Southwestward to the Roanoke River at Altavista, have been studied by the Geological Survey as part of the emergency war-minerals program. Between 45,000 and 55,000 long tons of washed manganese ore containing 40 to 45 percent of manganese have been produced since 1868. Most of the ore was mined prior to 1918 and since then production has been small. An announcement from the director of the Geological Survey states that a copy of the preliminary report on these deposits and geology of the area, along with a geologic map has been placed in open files at the office where it may be consulted by those interested in the deposits.

Molybdenum. — Allotments of this material to incandescent and fluorescent lamp manufacturers for July and August represent 100 percent of the amount requested by them, but owing to increased military demands, tungsten allotments are approximately 8 percent below the quantity requested for July and 13 percent below that requested for August, WPB reported.

Salt. — War Food Administration purchased 200,000 pounds of table salt during May. Total purchases from January through May amounted to 965,792 pounds.

Soda Ash.—Steady movement of production into consuming channels has kept the supply condition tight. There was no sign of easement in the buying situation.

Soda Caustic.—Situation similar to ash. Essential requirements were met in full without having any material over for additional civilian use. The buying situation continued tight.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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Soda Chlorate.—Allotments for the third quarter were reported somewhat larger than expectations. It looked as though production would be pinched to meet the demand.

Acids

Chromic.—Under allocation with demand active and supply situation tight. According to Foreign Commerce Weekly, refractory chromite production increased in April at Punta Gorda, Cuba, as a result of operations throughout the month at both the Cayoguan and Narcisco mines. Metallurgical chromite mining was more active than at any time in several years, with three mines working at the end of April.

Hydrofluoric.—Producers are supplying essential wants, mainly the high octane gasoline industry. Supplies have met requirements and that is about all. Stocks of fluorspar held at acid plants on May 31 were 31,978 tons against 32,526 tons on April 30.

Oxalic.—Recent purchases for government use have left the available supply definitely short. In some quarters, producers are not eager for business calling for September delivery. The container shortage continued to be an aggravating factor.

Tungstic.—An odd lot of 300 pounds was offered for sale by the Regional Redistribution Division of WPB. This lot was taken from excess inventories.

Insecticides

The action of the Office of Price Administration on prices for powdered cube, derris, and other rotenone-bearing roots, and pyrethrum products resulted in a 5c. rise in quotations on rotenone, an advance of $1.40 per gallon on pyrethrum concentrate, 20 to 1; an increase of $2.12 per gallon on the 30 to 1; a 2c. upping of prices on pyrethrum powder; and a 4½c. upward revision on coarse ground pyrethrum. Also, the OPA established a price of 52c. per unit of pyrethrins per pound on dewaxed or purified pyrethrum concentrates that meet specifications for use in aerosol bombs; by this schedule, the product offered as pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed 20 percent; pyrethrins, sells for $9.25 to $9.50 per pound. The general advance in these schedules was made for the purpose of increasing the imports of these needed insecticides which, at the present time, are distributed under government orders that, because of war requirements, leave but meager amounts for civilian needs.

Tests for agricultural uses of DDT are being conducted in a number of laboratories by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine with the small amounts of material now available for experimental purposes. Preliminary tests to date tend to show that DDT is one of the most effective insecticides known against such harmful insects as the gypsy moth, which defoliates and kills trees in large areas in New England, against the codling moth, the chief orchard pest, and many others widely reported.

Trade Briefs

Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, has been awarded the Army-Navy Production E Award.

Hawley Pulp & Paper Company, Oregon City, Ore., is erecting a new log-barking plant on the Willamette River, Willamette Falls, Ore.

Agicide Laboratories, Los Angeles, has received a building permit for construction of a warehouse at 4549 Bandini boulevard, at a cost of $9,000.

West Disinfecting Company, Los Angeles, Calif., has been issued a building permit for construction of a plant at a cost of approximately $10.-000.

Russell B. Akin, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., addressed the Society of Plastics Engineers on "Injection Molding of Nylon."

Gulf Exterminating Corporation, New York, has been incorporated with a capital of 200 shares no par value. Subscribers are A. D. Wiseman, H. I. Bailey and A. Goodz.

Willard V. Merrihue has been named manager of the advertising and sales promotion divisions of the apparatus department of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Dr. L.M. Pidgeon Gets Third Canadian Prize

Dr. Lloyd M. Pidgeon, developer of a process for the production of magnesium from dolomite, has been awarded the McCharles prize of $1,000 by the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto. His process was first put into commercial operation in 1942 at the Haley, Ontario, plant of Dominion Magnesium, Ltd., financed by the Canadian government.

Dr. Pidgeon, who is head of the Department of Metallurgical Engineering at the University of Toronto, received for 1943 the platinum medal of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the bronze medal for scientific achievement of the Professional Institute of the Civil Service of Canada.

Calif. Chemical Salesmen Hold Golf Outing

The California Chemical Salesmen's Association of California held its annual golf tournament June 23 at the Presidio Golf Club.

J. F. Smith, sales manager for the Dow Chemical Company, won low gross, and L. F. Cummings, assistant secretary of Stauffer Chemical Company, won low net. Other results follow:—

Nearest the pin, L. H. Reyburn, vice-president of the Braun-Knecht-Heimann Company; longest drive, Earl B. Brown, vice-president of the L. H. Butcher Company, San Francisco.

Owens-Illinois Names Thelen, Kummerow to Sales Posts

Appointment of George Kummerow as sales manager of the paint and varnish division of the Owens-Illinois Can Company, Toledo, Ohio, and of Harvey P. Thelen as sales manager of the firm's new steel container division, has been announced by S. J. McGiveran, vice-president and general sales manager. Mr. Kummerow, previously manager of the firm's Chicago branch sales office, will continue to have his headquarters in Chicago for the time being.

GIVE A PINT OF BLOOD TODAY TO THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Dow Chemical Names Kerbey to Technical Post

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has appointed George F. Kerbey to head up the technical and distribution facilities of the fumigant division in the East. He will have his headquarters in the company's Philadelphia office. Mr. Kerbey was formerly associated with the Department of Agriculture. J. Carl Dawson is head of the company's fumigant division in Midland, Mich.

Western Electrochemical to Get Additional Plant Facilities

OPD Washington Bureau

Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, has announced that the Defense Plant Corporation has authorized an increase in its contract with Western Electrichemical Company, Los Angeles, Calif., to provide additional plant facilities at Los Angeles at a cost of approximately $100,000, resulting in an overall commitment of approximately $500,000. The Western Electrochemical Company will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

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Chemical Interests Vested by APC

Recently reported (*Federal Register* for June 30) vestings of enemy alien property by the Alien Property Custodian include interests of Chemische Werke Schuster & Wilhemy Patentverwertungs G.m.b.H., Comtoir des Textiles Artificiels, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Ruhrchemie A. G., Societe Francaise des Crins Artificiels, Societe de la Viscose Francaise, Fritz von Philipp, and Hans von Philipp.

The vested chemical interests comprise the following United States patents:—1,746,464 (paraffin hydrocarbons); 1,780,883; 1,988,448 (instead of 1,988,488); 2,033,103; 2,110,240 and 2,110,241 (desulphurizing gases); 2,127,127 (hydrocarbons); 2,141,776 (artificial textiles); 2,149,515 (aliphatic hydrocarbons); 2,206,500 (paraffin products); 2,215,885 (regeneration of catalysts); 2,219,042 (catalysts); 2,224,693 (artificial textiles); 2,225,487 (paraffin); 2,238,726 (conversion of carbon oxides); 2,238,766 (hydrocarbons); 2,243,897 (paraffin synthesis); 2,257,457 (aliphatic hydrocarbons); 2,261,184 (catalysts for benzene synthesis); 2,278,644 (regeneration of thorium catalysts); 2,289,731 (reactivation of catalysts); 2,330,750 (thorium recovery); 2,339,927 (paraffin); also the following applications for United States patents:—146,125 (hydocarbon); 153,532 (conversion of carbon monoxide and hydrogen); 163,352 (regenerating catalysts for benzene); 306,026 (diatomaceaus earth); 368,088 (iron catalysts); 373,055 (gaseous reactions); 374,770, 389,691, and 390,996 (carbon oxide hydrogenation); and trademark 239,541 (polishing preparation).

OPA Names Neukom Fuel Rationing Chief

OPD Washington Bureau

The appointment of John G. Neukom as director of the Fuel Rationing Division has been announced by Charles F. Phillips, Deputy Administrator for Rationing of the Office of Price Administration. At the same time Mr. Phillips announced the resignation of A. R. Whitman as head of the Fuel Rationing Division, and his appointment as a consultant attached to the staff of the deputy administrator. Mr. Neukom has been assistant director of the division and chief of the Fuel Oil Rationing Branch. His home is in Chicago.

Tanners' Gelatin Raw Stock Advisers to Meet

OPD Washington Bureau

Members of the recently appointed industry advisory committee representing producers of tanners' gelatin raw stock will hold an organization meeting in Washington July 13, and will discuss with Office of Price Administration officials details of a proposed price regulation covering this industry.

Members of the industry advisory committee are:—

M. J. Kaplan, of the Colonial Tanning Company, Boston, Mass.; Guy T. Creese, of the Creese & Cook Company, Danvers, Mass.; John Gorvers, Lynn, Mass.; Joseph D. Greenbaum, of the Isaacson-Greenbaum Company, Boston, Mass.; Milton Hubschman, of E. Hubschman & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clarence A. Kohn, of Emil Kohn, Inc., New York; Harry Salloway, of the Korn Leather Company, Peabody, Mass.; W. E. Crosby, of the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, Peabody, Mass.; John A. Lord, of the Paris Tanning Company, South Paris, Me.; George W. Cromb, of Puritan Tannery, Inc., Salem, Mass.; Harry Remis, of H. Remis & Co., Peabody, Mass.

Salvage Your Waste Paper

Aluminum Available For Food Packing

OPD Washington Bureau

About 7,000,000 pounds of aluminum will be made available on application during the third quarter of this year for experimental use in the manufacture of specified food and non-food cans, the War Production Board has announced. Specified products that may be packed in the aluminum cans are:

Baking powder (2 pounds and up); lard (50-pound size); malted milk powder (5 pounds and up); tobacco (8-ounce and 16-ounce only); snuff; tooth powder; cereal beverages and soluble coffee; cocoa; ointment and salve boxes; tablet boxes; pretzels, crackers, biscuits and potato chips (12⅜ x 14½ inches and larger).

Direction 4 to can conversation order M-81 establishes this new use of aluminum and also provides that container manufacturers, who wish to make aluminum cans for some product not specified, may apply to WPB for an aluminum allotment.

Application to make aluminum cans for any product, specified or non-specified must be made before July 10, by the can manufacturer. His letter to the Containers Division of the War Production Board must state: (1) The product to be packed in aluminum cans. (2) Quantity of steel used by the applicant to make cans for that product during the third quarter of 1941. (3) The CMP 4-B form, requesting an allotment of aluminum must be attached to the letter.

Buy War Bonds

Sulphur
Commercial Flour
Semi-refined Roll "Cone" Sulphur
Lightnin Brand Dusting Sulphur
Magnolia Brand Conditioned Dusting Sulphur
Blossom Brand Wettable Sulphur
Mohair Brand Wettable Sulphur
Rubbermakers Sulphur (ground to specifications)
Texas Yellow—Refined Flowers of Sulphur
Sulphur Insecticide Mixtures
Sulphur Calcium Arsenate Mixtures
Sulphur Cryolite Mixtures
Sulphur—Pyrethrum & Rotenone Mixtures
Write or wire for quotations
Douglass SULPHUR CO.
P. O. BOX 231 · HOUSTON, TEXAS

SULPHUR
Broken Rock
Roll Brimstone
Sublimed Flowers
Rubbermakers
Commercial Flour
Dusting
Wettable
MANUFACTURED AT HOUSTON, TEXAS, BY
SOUTHERN ACID & SULPHUR CO., INC.
Office: Rialto Building St. Louis 2, Mo.

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Office of Price Administration announced an upward revision in the price ceilings of egg albumen and egg yolk and eggs for the month of July, effective July 1.

While trading in tanstuffs was quiet during the week, a firm tone featured the market during the period. The scarcity of many of the imported materials continued to restrict trading and shipments have been reduced by lack of steamer space from primary centers.

Acting to remove price barriers, the Office of Price Administration announced an average increase of about 13 percent on chestnut extract on five producers' ceiling prices, effective July 6. The increases may be passed on by jobbers, and will be absorbed by industrial users or tanners. Present prices for finished leather products will not be affected, OPA stated.

Although the pyroxylin and vinyl coated fabric industry reported adequate supplies of solvents, the scarcity of phthalic anhydride has become critical. Because of this latter condition WPB has cut end uses for pyroxylin and vinyl resin coated fabrics for the month of July. None will be available this month for civilian requirements.

Revision of the price schedule on hides, kips and calfskins that was to have become effective July 1 has been revoked in effect by OPA. The belief is that it is not practical at the present time to issue new regulations because of possible effects of the proposed changes on related pricing programs.

Foreign Economic Administration announced July 6, that because of an urgent need for cotton goods in the middle East the U. S. Commercial Company is undertaking to purchase that portion of the second quarter allocation of textiles for export to middle East areas that has not been taken up in commercial channels.

Adjustments of ceiling prices for foreign wools, wool tops and wool top future contracts may be based on the prevailing commercial rates for war risk insurance in place of the rates for war risk insurance previously offered by the War Shipping Administration, OPA stated July 1.

Consideration will now be given to applications from shoe manufacturers seeking permission to increase their production of infants' shoes, the War Production Board's Leather and Shoe Division announced July 6. WPB has notified the leather and shoe division of the need for increased production of infants' shoes, particularly in sizes 4½ to 8. Facilities of shoe manufacturers have been surveyed, and are believed sufficient to produce the required quantity, which would be accomplished by shifting production from other types of footwear.

Chemicals

Acetic Acid.—Users continued to absorb sizable quantities for immediate needs. Producers report that they will probably be able to supply demand for material to be used on essential civilian products on allocation during July. Prices were steady.

Alumina Acetate. — Trading was fairly active, with makers meeting requests of all grades to cover current requirements for civilian and military uses.

Formaldehyde.—Prices well held at former levels. Consumption during June was active under 100 percent allocation for essential use granted by WPB.

Soda Acetate. — Consumers taking fair sized lots for immediate requirements. Textile manufacturers continued to absorb a good volume. Quotations were steady.

Wetting Agents. — Available stocks here continued limited. Demand quite active. Prices held firm.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—A tight situation continued to feature this market. Stocks on spot were scanty with the bulk of supplies in users hands. Shipments from Jamaica have been delayed due to the scarcity of freight space.

Cochineal.—Interest in this material was quiet and confined to small lots on spot.

Madder. — Demand restricted to limited quantities for immediate needs. Prices were unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumen Blood.—Tanners were taking the usual seasonal requirements. Other users were also absorbing good sized quantities. Accumulation of stocks was reduced materially. Demand for soluble dried blood also was active.

Albumen Egg.—Office of Price Administration announced an advance of 2c. per pound for the month of July bringing the price schedule of granular to $1.82 and $1.90 per pound according to quantity and powdered, to $1.87 and $1.95 same basis. Stocks continued in small supply with production reduced by the manpower shortage. Demand was active.

Dextrin, Corn.—This market continued strong. Demand was fairly active with producers from eight to ten weeks behind in deliveries.

Egg, Yolk.—An advance of 2c. per pound in the price ceiling for the month of July was announced by the Office of Price Administration, effective July 1. The price schedule now ranges from $1.07 to $1.13 per pound depending upon quantity. Trading was moderate with stocks sufficient to cover current demand.

The War Food Administration, in announcing the termination of purchases of "current receipts" eggs as of July 4 has not abandoned its price support program, and WFA will continue to buy all graded eggs offered in the procurement and wholesale grades and purchases of "current receipts" will be resumed if the situation requires, the New York regional WFA office stated last Wednesday.

To date, WFA has bought 545,074 cases of eggs under its various purchase programs in the twelve-State Northeast region. About sixty percent of these eggs were "current receipts." "Current receipts" are run-of-the-nest eggs, which have not been graded, and are purchased just as they come from the producers.

Starch, Corn.—Producers of various corn products were operating at capacity in the endeavor to catch up with deliveries which were several weeks behind. Demand continued good.

The visible supply of corn increased some 1,179,000 bushels for the week ending July 1, amounting to 11,675,000 bushels as against 8,706,000 bushels for the same period a year ago was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Starch, Potato.—Trading was moderate and the market was unchanged and steady. Stocks on hand were fairly liberal. Arrivals of 800 bags were noted.

Tanning Materials

Divi-divi. — Inquiry for shipment from primary markets continued active during the week. Recent offerings for future shipment were purchased at higher prices from Colombia.

Mangrove Bark. — Trading was quiet, but consumers were manifesting a good inquiry for nearby deliveries. Supplies were at low ebb and closely held.

Myrobalans. — Consumers were manifesting little interest in this material at the moment. Stocks in this country were in fair request and mainly for prompt needs.

Quebracho. — New business was moderate. Prices continued firm at ceilings. Stocks of extract were liberal and sufficient to cover consumers requirements for some time.

Tara Powder. — Available stocks were offered quite freely, with trading spasmodic and for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged.

Wattle Bark.—Buying interest was active. Supplies of extract were limited with consumers showing an active inquiry in replenishments. Offerings for shipment from producing centers continued light. Arrivals of 461 bags were noted.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Albumen, egg, 2c. per lb.
Egg yolk, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
264.5	262.8	262.9	277.1

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9

Atlas Steel Barrel Sold to Rheem Company

Rheem Manufacturing Company, New York, has acquired the Atlas steel barrel division of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Bayonne, N. J. Robert Campbell, president of Atlas Steel Barrel Corporation before its acquisition by Bethlehem Steel early this year and since then manager of the plant, will become a vice-president of the Rheem company.

OPD—7-10-1944

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. . . always Dependable

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Natural BICHROMATES

LEATHER OILS
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Mutual BICHROMATES
BICHROMATE OF POTASH
BICHROMATE OF SODA
CHROMIC ACID
MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
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CHROMIUM CHEMICALS

BARRETT CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY

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CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS • XYLENOLS

BARRETAN* • PICKLING INHIBITORS

BENZOL • TOLUOL • XYLOL

SOLVENT NAPHTHA

NAPHTHALENE

HI-FLASH SOLVENT

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE

DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

NIACIN (Nicotinic Acid)

PYRIDINES • PICOLINES
QUINOLINE

TAR ACID OILS

NEUTRAL COAL-TAR OILS

CREOSOTE OIL

CUMAR*
(Paracoumarone-Indene Resin)

CARBONEX* • CARBONEX S

RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS

BARDOL*

HYDROGENATED COAL-TAR CHEMICALS

FLOTATION AGENTS

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

AMMONIA LIQUOR

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

AMMONIUM NITRATE

ARCADIAN*
THE *AMERICAN* NITRATE OF SODA

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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Heavy shipments of benzol continued to tax production. The rapid movement of this material into essential war production channels kept the supply short and the market firm. Production of coaltar showed a gain of 1.9 percent in production for May over April. There was also an increase in the output of creosote oil and naphthalene, the former 0.8 percent and the latter 7.5 percent in May over the previous month. Phenol stocks were adequate to satisfy a substantial war and civilian demand. Supplies of cresylic acid did not increase under a steady demand for essential requirements. No relaxation was noted in the movement of toluol while heavy shipments of xylol were responsible for the maintenance of tight buying conditions.

An outstanding feature under the intermediate classification was the critical shortage of phthalic anhydride. The scarcity of this material was reflected in an order from WPB in cutting the use of fabrics processed by resins derived from the processing of phthalic anhydride for the month of July. In several products where the basic material is benzol, production has been curtailed owing to the inability to secure sufficient supplies.

Steel industry operations for the week ending July 3 were given at 94.3 percent of ingot capacity by the American Iron and Steel Institute. This compares with 95.7 percent for the previous week and 97.8 percent a month ago. The current schedule was equivalent to a production of 1,689,200 net tons of ingots and castings against 1,714,300 tons in the preceding week, 1,751,900 tons a month ago and 1,563,700 tons for the corresponding date last year.

Basic Products

Benzol. — Heavy shipments of this material have not relaxed. Steady consumption was noted for blending with with high octane gasolines and for use in the manufacture of synthetic rubber. Supply available for essential civilian requirements continued limited.

Coaltar.—Production maintained at a fairly even level and moving as fast as available to refining and processing plants. Bureau of Mines gave the production for May at 65,762,213 gallons, compared with 64,520,876 gallons in April and 63,009,000 for May 1943. Stocks at the end of May amounted to 39,859,246 gallons against 37,812,027 gallons in April and 33,614,842 gallons for May 1943.

Creosote Oil. — No perceptible improvement in demand since the turn of the month. Buying interest for wood processing continued below seasonal average and permitted stocks to maintain gradual increase without having any visible influence on prices. May production as given by the Bureau of Mines was 3,590,622 gallons compared with 3,562,500 gallons in April and 3,766,000 gallons in May 1943. Stocks at the end of May were 1,674,474 gallons against 1,955,584 gallons at the end of April and 1,146,416 gallons at the end of May 1943.

Cresylic Acid. — Prompt movement of domestic production into consuming channels has kept stocks down. Imported material has continued fairly comfortable and quotations for both varieties have been sustained at former trading levels.

Naphthalene. — Maintenance of heavy demand for phthalic anhydride production kept buying conditions tight and prices firm. The active demand for the latter chemical suggests a tight market for the basic material for sometime. Bureau of Mines places production for May at 9,094,765 pounds against 8,460,456 pounds for April and 8,215,000 pounds for May 1943. Stocks at the end of May were 2,802,080 pounds compared with 3,401,598 pounds at the end of April and 2,580,974 pounds at the end of May 1943.

Phenol.—Steady with supply situation remaining favorable to meet WPB allocations promptly. General demand active.

Toluol.—Manufacturers of essential products called for heavy shipments of this material. Demand for blending with high octane gasolines continued active with more call developing for munition purposes. Prices were firm without quotable change.

Xylol.—Heavy demand kept buying position tight. Material moved into consuming channels as rapidly as produced, thereby preventing any increase in the available supply.

Chicago, July 7.—Orders remained fairly active for coaltar bases. Materials were being taken briskly by the buying trade, to an extent that kept the market rather well cleaned up. Benzol business was reported active. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c,; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexanone. — Shipments for military use taking major part of production. Amount for civilian use limited. Price structure firm.

Methylcyclohexanol.—Regular consumers called for contract deliveries and this accounted for about all the market's movement last week.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Demand for essential wants kept movement fairly active. No excess supply reported and buying conditions generally tight.

Cleve's.—Regular consumer demand remained steady with movement confined chiefly to these channels. No indication of price change.

Fumaric.—Shipments for use in the manufacture of resinous compounds which are in steady demand for war production, kept the position of the acid market firm.

Gamma.—Remained firm at former price levels under conservative buying said to represent the actual requirements of the consuming trade.

Laurents.—Producers have experienced difficulty from labor shortage and output has fallen somewhat below seasonal expectations. Buying conditions remained tight.

Maleic.—Demand for essential resin compounds has remained heavy and this with the difficulty in securing benzol has kept the market supply position tight.

Picramic.—Firm under an active call for the manufacture of essential products but without revealing any quotable price change.

Picric.—Major part of production was routed into war production channels, keeping the civilian supply at a low level.

Salicylic. — Technical grade held firm under continued difficulty in securing basic material. Demand reported steady with buying conditions tight.

Other Intermediates

Anilin.—Demand originating from regular consumers kept stocks from expanding. Market position reported firm with prompt shipments commanding most attention.

Anthracene.—Active extent of demand contributed strength to the market. Supply not excessive but sufficient to meet essential requirements.

Betanaphthol. — Supply conditions favorable to permit prompt shipments. Inquiry maintained at steady seasonal dimensions while fundamental position revealed no important change.

Bisphenol.—Buying for use in the manufacture of resinous compounds for essential requirements reported active and sufficient to hold supplies in relatively tight position.

Dimethylanilin. — Movement confined chiefly to regular contracts. Production found steady outlet through these channels.

G Salt.—Makers report steady call from regular consumers for contract shipments. Demand held supplies well within bounds.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 4

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended July 1, indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	40,716,600
Benzol	gals.	3,994,350
Coaltar	gals.	15,590,850
Creosote oil	gals.	824,640
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,739,475
Phenol	lbs.	231,930
Toluol	gals.	798,870
Xylol	gals.	180,390

Nitronaphthalene.—Tight conditions prevailing in naphthalene were reflected in a slower production of this intermediate. Available supply remained limited.

Orthoanisidin. — Consuming plants called for regular contract shipments and the movement was sufficient to keep the market in relatively light supply.

Orthochlorophenol.—Buying conditions were reported easy owing to a favorable supply situation. The ample supply of basic material permitted full production.

Orthonitroanilin.—Shipments of fair dimensions were reported for use in the dye industry. Demand about equal to supply.

Orthonitrotoluidin.—Price structure well sustained under a steady consuming demand from the regular consuming trade.

Paradichlorobenzene.—Supply situation continued short with available material scarce. No permanent improvement is anticipated until betterment develops in the basic material.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Demand for this material has exceeded the production limit and the market has remained in definitely short supply.

—*Continued on page 44*

American Viscose to Augment Nitro Plant Facilities

The board of directors of the American Viscose Corporation, New York, has appropriated funds for the purchase of additional equipment for the company's plants at Nitro, W. Va., and Meadville, Pa., which will be obtained as soon as conditions permit its purchase.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

They feel that they are being used as a whipping child for the failure of the ODT appeals to be heeded by the general public.

The trade organizations can't speak out vocally against the blasts of ODT because the aim of ODT is to make sure that train space is available for servicemen. But it is not the trade conventions that take up the space on the railroads; it is pleasure seekers and the "newly rich" who are doing the traveling.

Traveling to and from trade meetings is estimated to amount to less than one-tenth of one percent of all train travel. One look into a train depot gives a good idea of who is taking up the space in the coaches.

Rheem Co. Names Zimmer Assistant to Keplinger

E. J. Zimmer, jr., has just been appointed assistant to L. B. Keplinger, vice-president and director of sales for Rheem Manufacturing Company, New York. Mr. Zimmer, in his new capacity, will concentrate on the development of sales for new postwar products to be made by the Rheem company which will include household utilities complementary to its current line of automatic water heaters, space heaters, boilers, pressure tanks and other items. The company also manufactures a full line of steel containers for the petroleum, food and beverage, paint and varnish, and chemical industries.

A graduate of Cornell University in 1926, Mr. Zimmer has been continuously associated with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. since that time. Recently he has been with Remington Arms Company, a du Pont subsidiary.

Printing Ink Trends Told

"Printing Ink Trends in the Postwar Era" is the title of an article featured in the June issue of "Witcombings," published by the Witco Chemical Company, 295 Madison avenue, New York.

Pyrometers Production Restrictions Eased

OPD Washington Bureau

Restrictions in limitation order L-272 which prohibited certain special features in the manufacture of pyrometers and resistance thermometers have been eliminated, the War Production Board has reported.

WPB restrictions have prohibited the incorporation of scale or chart illumination in pyrometers and resistance thermometers. Since from the standpoint of serviceability, illumination of the scales on such instruments has proved highly desirable, the restrictions on this feature have been eliminated in schedule III to limitation order L-272, as amended June 30, 1944.

Gallows Birds Expand

Four more members were "hanged" into the Society of Gallows Birds (those who construct point specifications) at a meeting in New York June 26. They are:—

W. Earl Graham, of the Crown Can Company, Philadelphia; Sam Gutkin, of the D. H. Litter Company, New York; C. M. Jackson, of the Devoe-Raynolds Company, Malden, Mass.; S. L. Karpeles, Washington.

Kurfees Paint Names A.R. Remmers Vice-Pres.

A. R. Remmers, secretary since 1937 of the J. F. Kurfees Paint Company, manufacturers and jobbers, Louisville, has also become vice-president of the company and for the time being will hold both the post of vice-president and secretary. J. F. Kurfees, sr., founder of the business, is chairman of the board, and J. F. Kurfees, jr., is president.

Spencer Kellogg Traffic Manager Has Retired

Arthur M. Hall has retired as traffic manager for Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., after thirty-five years of service with the company. F. W. Round will succeed him as traffic manager. C. L. Bruno has been named general traffic manager.

Du Pont Rayon Research Shifts Personnel

Dr. William W. Watkins has been made research manager of the organic chemistry activities in the pioneering research laboratory of the Rayon Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., at Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Watkins, who has been a research supervisor, joined the staff in 1936 following graduate study at Harvard University.

Dr. R. C. Houtz, who has been a group leader, is named research supervisor in one phase of organic chemistry. Dr. Houtz obtained his doctor's degree in chemistry at the University of Wisconsin in 1932.

Heading another phase of organic chemistry as research supervisor is Dr. Robert A. Scheiderbauer, who has been a group leader. Dr. Emmette Izard was promoted from research chemist to research supervisor in charge of exploratory work in organic and cellulose chemistry.

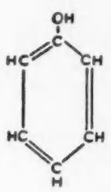
Dr. Albert Hershberger, for a number of years attached to the pioneering research section of the du Pont Rayon department, has been appointed supervisor of new films research in the cellophane research section, at Buffalo, N. Y. He will report to Dr. J. A. Mitchell, research manager.

Daniel D. Lanning will assume supervision of "Cel-O-Seal" and sponge research, and Dr. Edward W. Swank, who has been supervisor of coating research since his transfer from Rayon Reseach last September, will assume the additional duties of supervising coating research.

PAW Names Two To Foreign Supply Posts

William C. Frysinger and John D. Kurtz have been named assistant directors of the Foreign Supply and Distribution Division of the Petroleum Administration for War. Both were promoted to the new positions from within the PAW Foreign Supply and Distribution Division. Mr. Frysinger's primary responsibilities will relate to short-term supply and transportation problems. The duties of Mr. Kurtz relate to long-term scheduling and planning and administration.

KOPPERS



Natural **Phenol**

Koppers' entire production of phenol is derived from the natural tar acids present in coal tar from by-product coke ovens. Because it is associated with cresols and xylenols, as it occurs in coal tar, its composition can be adjusted to contain varying amounts of these other tar acids for processes which require blended acids. Koppers Phenol is available not only with melting points of 39°C. and 40°C., but also as 90% Phenol with about 10% ortho cresol, and as 82% Phenol with 2% to 3% meta-para cresol and the remainder ortho cresol. All blends of phenol and cresol required by industry are offered by Koppers. Samples gladly furnished upon request.—Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania.

KOPPERS

The Industry that serves all industry

Plastic, Coldwater Paint, Calcimine Sales: May

Sales of plastic and coldwater paints and calcimines, as reported by sixty manufacturers to the Bureau of Census, for May, 1944, compared with the totals for the corresponding month of 1943:—

Plastic Paints

	Pounds	Value
*Total	602,879	$48,127

* Includes paste and dry powder plastic paints which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual companies.

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	1,565,532	$119,583
casein-bound	537,089	34,094
Interior, casein-bound paste or semi-paste form	*546,704	589,974
dry-powder form	803,484	72,651

* Gallons.

Calcimines

Hot-water	1,009,741	49,471
Cold-water	1,427,048	69,625

Sales of these products for May, 1944, compared with those for May, 1943, were as follows:—

	1944	1943
Plastic paints.....lbs.	602,879	542,540
value.	$48,127	$43,078
Cold-water paints..value.	$823,081	$830,860
Calcimines .....lbs.	2,526,789	2,543,907
value.	$119,096	$120,784

Trade Briefs

Krieger Color & Chemical Company, Hollywood, Calif., has changed the name of its plastic dye product, "Lucidip" to "Krieger-O-Dip."

North American Plastics, Inc., this city, has been formed with a capital of $20,000 in $100 shares. Subscribers are Louis Notkin, Samuel Marone and

Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold a joint outing with the Cleveland Production Club, at Westwood Inn, Cleveland, June 17.

Norman Schabel, formerly connected with the Advance Solvents & Chemical Company of New York, has recently been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. Lt. Schabel is stationed at Blackland Field, Waco, Texas, and is a bombing instructor.

Coaltar Chemicals

—Continued from page 43

WPB stated that because of the critical shortage of supplies used in the manufacture of plasticizers for pyroxylin and vinyl resin coated fabrics, military end uses for these coated fabrics will be cut for the month of July. None will be available during the month for civilian requirements WPB added.

R Salt.—Reported quiet with sales about equal to the seasonal average. Sellers' views were unchanged.

Coaltar Colors

Call from textile industry continued active and covered rather broad variety. No particular improvement in the supply position which remained irregular owing to the uncertainty of securing certain basic intermediates. Food colors were moderately active with small lots commanding the most attention.

American Cyanamid Forms Pigments Dept. in Calco Div.

A pigment department within the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, New York, has been formed. The new department will handle all products formerly sold by calco and united color and pigment department to the pigment-consuming industries. Included will be 'Unitane' (titanium dioxide) and other products of the Virginia Chemical Corporation, whose manufacturing facilities have just been acquired by the Calco division.

The pigment department will be under the management of John Allegaert, with Leo Sklarz as manager of sales. Dr. R. A. Shive has been appointed director of technical services of the department. Further changes in the sales organization are as follows:—Sam Klein, who was recently appointed Western Sales Manager for Calco, will also handle sales for the pigment department in that territory. Frank Reinhardt will represent the department in the Philadelphia territory.

Now... Discover the Unlimited Uses of Neo-Fat Mixed and Pure Fatty Acids

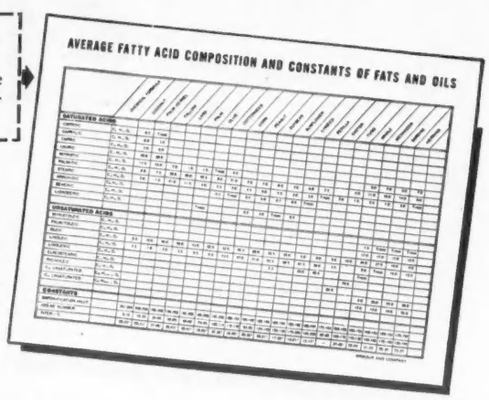
If you're in the business of making things, it'll pay you to investigate the Neo-Fat mixed and pure fatty acids. For you'll discover that these amazing raw materials can be advantageously used in practically *any* product.

Neo-Fats include not only mixed fatty acids, but also *pure* fatty acids... produced *exclusively* by Armour and Company through fractionation. This process separates natural mixed fatty acids into their individual pure fatty acids...most fractions reaching a concentration of 90% to 95%.

The great variety of Neo-Fat mixed and pure fatty acids enables you to evaluate the characteristics of each . . . enables you to hand pick just the proper fatty acid for your particular problem.

Neo-Fats have already proved themselves in such applications as Natural and Synthetic Rubber, Metallic Soaps and Driers, Cosmetics, Lubricating Greases, Candles, Alkyd Resins and Printing Inks. New uses for Neo-Fats are being developed every day . . . and appear to be limitless. So investigate Neo-Fats now!

Write for This Handy Reference Chart!
Tells at a glance the composition of various fats and oils.



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Protective Coatings Materials

Although war orders continue to constitute at least 60 percent of the business now being booked by manufacturers of finished paints and varnishes and by the processors of the materials entering into the composition of these protective coatings, a sizable and constantly mounting volume of sales is still originating in the exceptionally long-drawn-out Spring maintenance painting operations throughout the country, which give promise of reaching an unprecedentedly big aggregate in their combined values this Summer and coming Fall, and in the initial covering of a fairly large number of newly constructed residences in some of the Eastern, Midwestern and Pacific Coast sectors which are still throbbing with war industries.

The combined sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers for May reported by 680 establishments to the Census Bureau, as shown in the table below, have exhibited an aggregate of $57,204,250, at which they set forth a gain of nearly $6,000,000 over those for April and also over those for the corresponding month of the banner year 1943, while almost $8,000,000 greater than those for May, 1942. Sales of sixty wholesale paint and varnish companies for the same month have amounted to $3,918,000, or 5 percent larger than those for the corresponding month of last year. The inventories of these concerns at the close of May revealed an increase of 1 percent over those recorded May 31, 1943.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Although war-created requirements have been swelled of late to such huge proportions as to call for quantities of metallic lead that are now running somewhat in excess of domestic production and importations, there has not yet been any serious depletion of the War Supplies Corporation's big stockpile and the War Production Board is not yet giving any indication of a need for imposing any new restrictions on non-military uses of the metal.

Bureau of Mines, in its preliminary estimates, reports the production of lead in terms of recoverable metal for May has shown a decline of 305 short tons, or less than 1 percent from its April output, to 36,942 short tons. For this reason, lead oxidizers and other makers of lead pigments are still permitted to fill their requirements without let or hindrance. Prices for pig lead have been left unaltered for the week June 30-July 7 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

A slight tapering-off of domestic production is also shown for metallic zinc in the latest preliminary estimate report of the Bureau of Mines, revealing a drop in output from the domestic mines for the month of May, as calculated from the yield of zinc concentrates by individual and custom mills, amounting to 1,106 tons for that month down to 62,708 tons. Zinc pigment makers still have to have priority ratings to obtain zinc slabs, because of the insufficiency of their supply, although there is still plenty of zinc ore available. Quotations for zinc slabs have continued unchanged for the week June 30-July 7 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Lithopone.—The long-expected WPB control over the distribution of lithopone of all types, which had appeared inevitable for the past month as the only means of stopping the raid upon its supply by those unable to obtain their full requirements in titanium dioxide, is now a "fait accompli." As explained in the OPD Washington Bureau article, in our July 3 issue, WPB has amended order M-353, formerly covering only titanium pigments, inclusive of titanated lithopone, so as to embrace all zinc sulphide pigments such as lithopone. Hence, ratings of AA-2 or better are now required for the purchase of all these pigments, and lower ratings are ineffective with the exception of material needed to fill orders for the armed services. Non-military orders for these pigments rated below AA-2 may be filled on unrated orders only to the extent permitted by Priorities regulation No. 1.

Red Lead.—Buying interest is still keen and shipments are going forward as speedily and in as large volume as the limited supply of steel shipping drums will permit. Market strong.

Titanium Dioxide.—Although the supply available for distribution on unrated orders is still held down to relatively small proportions by the gigantic drain occasioned by the filling of war requirements on orders of AA-2 or better, it is a little larger than a few weeks ago and the trade is being favored to a greater extent than recently with distributions on a 75 percent of consumption quota period basis.

Zinc Oxide.—While permitted to move with a little more freedom, in consequence of WPB's recent extension of the list of its permissible uses, lead-free zinc oxide, which continues under allocation control, is still in decidedly limited supply. While leaded zinc oxides are free from this control, they are also being offered only in comparatively small quantities. Prices are firmly held throughout both lists.

Fillers and Extenders

Barytes.—Domestic wetground material is still in fairly plentiful supply in Missouri, although domestic dryground is still rather scarce at its Southern source. The War Shipping Administration has approved the following rates and surcharges on transportation of barytes in bags from Havana, Cuba, to Gulf ports in the United States:—To New Orleans, $3.80 per ton of 2,240 pounds, plus a surcharge of 57 percent; to Houston, Tex., $4.10, plus 59 percent.

Diatomaceous Earth.—A routine movement is noted. Tone steady.

Gypsum.—In only light inquiry but showing a strong undertone. The War Shipping Administration has approved these rates and surcharges on the transportation of gypsum in bulk from Nova Scotia's Bay of Fundy ports to Atlantic ports in the United States; to Boston, $2.40 per ton of 2,240 pounds, plus a surcharge of 14 percent; to New York, $2.70, plus a surcharge of 13 percent; to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk, $3.10 and 22 percent.

Mica.—Dryground, wetground and finely pulverized grades of scrap mica are still being purchased in sizable

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Alphapinene, ½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, 5c. to 30c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: May

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers sold in May, 1944, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $57,204,250. Details of sales reported by these establishments, and comparable data for 1943 and 1942, follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments: Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales: Total.	Industrial sales: Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales: Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
1944—May	$57,204,250	$29,016,000	$22,552,896	$16,683,349	$5,869,047	$5,635,854
Total, 5 mos.	$251,055,124	$120,090,612	$106,296,278	$79,041,102	$27,255,176	$24,668,234
1943—May	51,435,119	24,880,008	21,829,780	16,426,174	5,403,606	4,725,331
Total, 5 mos.	$224,990,339	$107,679,337	$95,580,919	$70,518,185	$25,062,734	$21,730,083
1942—May	49,204,268	26,000,489	18,140,194	13,692,283	4,447,911	5,063,585
Total, 5 mos.	$240,024,928	$120,527,497	$92,856,377	$68,538,363	$24,318,014	$26,641,054

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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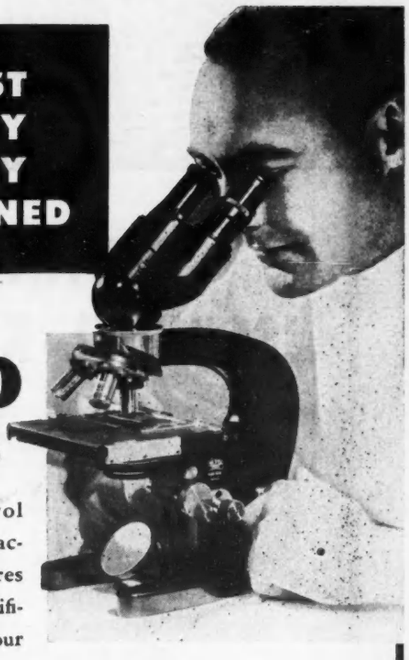

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volume by the paint trade, with prices well maintained.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Blacks.—A serious shortage in channel blacks, increasingly threatened by the seeming inability of producers to raise the output of easy and medium processing blacks, furnace and static blacks sufficiently above the gigantic and steadily increasing takings of the synthetic rubber tire manufacturers, is expected to lead to some form of allocation control before the end of this year.

Chrome Colors.—Although the supply situation in all the chrome colors continues extremely tight, some relief is expected before the Fall through an increased output, even if there is no appreciable shrinkage in war requirements in zinc chromate yellow, which is still under allocation control, or in green and yellow chromes.

Graphite.—Moving steadily into consuming channels. Some relatively small arrivals are noted.

Driers and Flatteners

Continued curtailment of many of the recent WPB allocations of naphthenates and flat denial of numerous applications for authorization to buy these driers is causing an increasingly large number of paint makers to turn to the tallates which are now the most actively purchased items in this list. Only a light inquiry is currently noted for soyates.

Stearates continue to lead the group of flatteners and jellifiers in point of activity with only a sporadic request for laurates noted.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Acetate.—Two facts stand prominent in the market for this solvent; and they rule also in butyl alcohol:—First, July prices are those that prevailed on June deliveries of fermentation material; second, after a short period in which supply appeared to be more plentiful, stocks have once more moved into tight position and reductions in some allocations are slated. Meanwhile, reports from the corn States reveal fair progress with the grain crop, but more rain would be welcome, some drought damage being noted. Any gain in production must be considered against the background of a huge requirement for feeding purposes and a very large industrial need. Achievement of a record crop would not necessarily mean general easing of the supply of industrial chemical derivatives.

Dibutyl Phthalate. — Producers of this article were still figuring costs, which depend upon whose butanol is delivered to them in July. Prices on fermentation butanol remain unchanged in July.

Isopropyl Alcohol. — Consumption takes virtually all production available and lack of substantial reserves makes any betterment in allocations unlikely.

Tricresyl Phosphate.—Demand reported heavy and tending to increase without there being much chance of expansion in the present large volume of production. Prices reported to be very firm.

Naval Stores

A further seasonal easing of turpentine and an additional recession of prices for virtually all grades of rosin have occurred within the past week as exceptionally heavy offerings have been pressed upon the Savannah market, without eliciting any enthusiastic response on the part of buyers. No surprise is being manifested over this reactionary movement, however, as a weakening of the market is customary at this time of the year when production and proffers usually reach peak levels. Following a two-day holiday on the Savannah Cotton and Naval Stores Exchange at the outset of the week, the downward trend appeared last Wednesday to have carried over from the previous week, and as there was no pronounced rally during the two succeeding days, prices closed off a half cent per gallon for turpentine and 5 cents to 30 cents lower per 100 pounds for rosin from the preceding week's closing levels.

After OPA's fixing of temporary price ceilings, the preceding week CCC announced that parity prices on gum turpentine and gum rosin for the period June 29 through July 31 have registered no change from the previous levels. These parity prices therefore will remain: for turpentine, bulk, 78½c. per gallon; for rosin, per 100 pounds, net; B, $3.78; D, $3.84; E, $3.90; F, $3.96; G, $4.02; H, $4.12; I, $4.17; K, $4.27; M, $4.32; N, $4.37; WG, $4.42; WW, $4.47; X, $4.47.

Turpentine.—After the two-day holiday on the Savannah Exchange, on July 3 and 4, the market there was called upon to absorb rather large offerings on the first day that trading was resumed. As only part of these offerings was taken up, the price eased off a quarter cent per gallon to 76¼c. Thereafter, it continued on a downward course under heavy offerings and closed a half cent below the previous week's close at 76c. As yet, however, farmers have not been inclined to avail themselves of the government's parity price guarantee and presumably will not be prone to do so until the open market price has receded considerably further.

Savannah, July 7.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons		Barrels		
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
*Monday	..	...	...	...	...
*Tuesday	..	...	...	...	...
Wednesday.	76¼	8,600	175	51	33,580
Thursday	76	5,500	174	...	33,754
Friday	76	6,500	117	665	33,206

* Holidays, the day before and on Independence Day.

Chicago, July 7.—Turpentine remains steady here. Buyers are taking comparatively good amounts of the product and offerings are not large. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were: Five-drum lots, 90c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 95c.; single drums, 93c.; single barrels, 98c.

Rosin.—A further sliding-off of prices for virtually all grades of rosin has been brought about in the Savannah market, following the two-day holiday on the Savannah exchange at the outset of last week, as many processors who had hitherto been withholding their supplies, intensified the dumping operations which were initiated on the concluding day of the previous week's trading, two days after the Office of Price Administration's temporary price ceilings had become effective, although not officially announced on the exchange on June 30. In the recessionary movement which ensued upon the offering of considerable quantities, these OPA sixty-day duration maximum price levels were left behind like the top of a wall down which the market was sliding. At the close of trading last Wednesday, prices showed declines of 3 cents to 7 cents per 100 pounds and at the close of the week they were 5 cents to 30 cents lower than a week earlier. It is generally believed, however, that the market will stiffen as it readjusts itself to the changed conditions created by the OPA ceilings and halting of the hitherto runaway market.

Savannah, July 7.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	*Mon.	*Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	...	$4.90	$4.75	$4.75
D	...	...	4.95	4.80	4.80
E	...	...	5.52	5.45	5.40
F	...	...	5.55	5.45	5.42
G	...	...	5.55	5.45	5.42
H	...	...	5.57	5.45	5.45
I	...	...	5.60	5.45	5.45
K	...	...	5.75	5.50	5.45
M	...	...	5.80	5.55	5.50
N	...	...	5.90	5.90	5.85
WG	...	...	6.10	6.10	6.00
WW	...	...	6.35	6.35	6.25
X	...	...	6.35	6.35	6.25
	Barrels				
Sales	...	...	64	60	213
Receipts	...	...	566	534	192
Shipments	...	...	...	...	...
Stocks	...	...	13,967	14,501	14,693

* Holidays, the day before and on Independence Day.

Chicago, July 7.—Following establishment of ceilings on rosin, the market for this material has eased off a shade in actual price, in this area although undertone of the business remains rather firm. Ruling prices at the close of business last night in five-drum lots were: B

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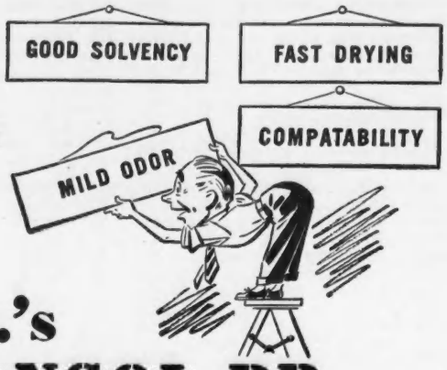

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Viscosity at 25 C (G-H)	X-Z	X-Z
Acid Number	58-62	58-62
Total Solids	61-63%	61-63%
Combined Lime Ca OH_2 Approx.	5%	5%
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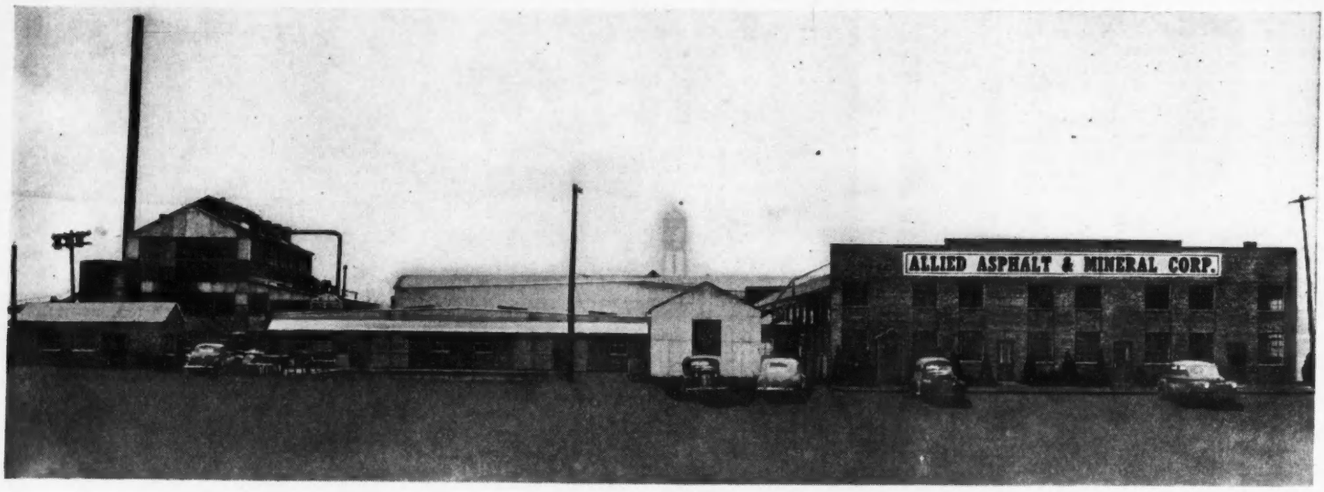

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LOS ANGELES — Pitts & Loughlin
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PORTLAND — Miller & Zahrung Chem. Co.
SAN FRANCISCO — E. M. Walls
SEATTLE — Carl F. Miller & Co.
ST. LOUIS — Harry G. Knapp
TORONTO — A. S. Paterson

grade, $6.70 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $7.37; M grade, $7.55; W. W. grade, $8.10.

Shellac

With the Defense Supplies Corporation still limiting distribution of bleached grades of shellac by processors in the United States to about 500,000 pounds a month, the demand for these grades continues largely unsatisfied. Suppliers generally contend that they could readily market three times that amount in this country and in export channels if they were permitted to handle it.

The shortage of lemon and other light yellow shades seems irremediable, at least for the duration of the war, because of the unrelieved diversion of arsenic, customarily employed to a considerable extent in producing these lighter hued types of lac from sticklac, into other and more pressing uses in the country of origin.

It is now understood that government control of shellac importations will be relinquished and the business of bringing this gum into the States returned to the private trade within the near future, but no definite date has yet been announced for such a reversion of import operations to the American importers, albeit there are intimations that this may be accomplished before the end of this summer. Meanwhile, although allocations have been discontinued, the Defense Supplies Corporation continues to hold its stockpile intact and to add 10 percent of the monthly output to this huge government inventory.

Even after importations are once more permitted by private concerns in this country, there remains to be solved the problem of procuring an adequate supply of industrial alcohol for processing the various types of shellac for application as protective coatings.

Synthetic Resins

Some form of conservation control is on the "tapis" for coumarone-indene, in view of the fast-dwindling supply of these resins. It is now believed that this newest of controls over distribution in the synthetic resin list will be made effective on or possibly prior to September 1. Hitherto, it had been expected that priorities regulation No. 1 would prevent civilian consumers from depleting stocks but, as AA-1 ratings were plentiful, the drain on the supply lately began to reach proportions which threatened an insufficiency for both war production and essential private industrial requirements.

WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is offering 2,670 pounds of Bakelite molding powder, 110 gallons of Bakelite rosin varnish and 1,800 pounds of Beckamine No. 3501.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—Manjak, gilsonite and petroleum-base gums continue moving steadily into consuming channels, with prices well maintained throughout the list.

Copal.—Stocks of Congo copal—the only natural resin still available here in noteworthy quantity—are being steadily reduced by the unabated purchasing operations of varnish makers and manufacturers of rosin emulsion paints. The Mixed Materials Board appears reluctant to grant new licenses for considerable quantities to American importers and lack of cargo space for consignments already released is making further importations difficult.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Although there has been some easing of the supply situation, due to more liberal allocations to the paint, paper and plastics trades for the third quarter, there has been no shading of prices for either imported or domestic casein. The former continues firmly held at 18c.-18½c., while the domestic material is being sold at levels only slightly under the OPA price ceilings.

Glues.—Allocations of hide and acidulated bone glues for the third quarter have proved fairly satisfactory to most consumers but the belief is now becoming general that all allocation control over finished glues will be abandoned by WPB for the fourth quarter. Meanwhile, small collectors of gluestock, who have made a practice of late of adding extraordinarily large charges to the maximum prices as their "expenses incurred in hauling the stock in small quantities from numerous producers to accumulation points," are going to have this practice abruptly terminated by the issuance by OPA, some time after July 10, of a list of permissible transportation charges which alone may be legally added to the ceiling prices by these collectors.

Husen Joins Krumbhaar

Dr. Werner H. Husen has joined Krumbhaar Chemicals, Inc., as technical director of sales. Dr. Husen was for eleven years with the Commerce Petroleum Company, distributor of Krumbhaar synthetic resins, Chicago. Dr. Husen will direct the newly installed technical service laboratory of Krumbhaar.

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 33

White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .15 - .16
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.98 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l., ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works. ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l.....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .70 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .28
Levant .....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 Nom.

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[3] (xylene), indus. dms. returned, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col...gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return, works...gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return, works....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
3°, dms, return, works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., Nc. N. J.....gal. .26 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —

Lacquer and Varnish Gums
Thurston & Braidich, Importers, 286 Spring St., New York

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NUODEX PRODUCTS OF CANADA, LIMITED, LEASIDE, ONTARIO

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METHOX (Dimethoxy Ethyl Phthalate) (Dimethyl "Cellosolve" phthalate)
ETHOX, (Diethoxy Ethyl Phthalate) (Di "Cellosolve" phthalate)
DIOCTYL PHTHALATE
KAPSOL, (Methoxy Ethyl Oleate)
KP-23, (Butyl "Cellosolve" Stearate)
PHOSPHORUS TRICHLORIDE
PHOSPHORUS OXYCHLORIDE
ANHYDROUS ALUMINUM CHLORIDE
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For plasticizers, represented in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut by Stoney-Mueller, Inc., Lyndhurst, N. J.

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AMECCO CHEMICALS, INC.
NEW YORK SALES OFFICE 60 E. 42nd ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1919
MAIN OFFICE AND PLANT 75 ROCKWOOD STREET, ROCHESTER 10, N. Y.

Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chrome CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts. lb. .16 - —

Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1½c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb. .08 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.85 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .0345- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0365- —

Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa...lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc,[6] bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb. .18 - .20
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
grand., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
bars .....lb. .35 - .36
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal,[1,2,5] (quotations in Paint Market report).
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - .19½
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
American process, com'l, lead free,[6], bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¾- —
USP,[6] 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zinc oxide in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., c.l., dlvd., and l.c.l. ex whse., ½c. higher.
Resinate, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms. lb. .14½- —
fused, pale, bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
precipitated, dms., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
ton lots, frt. equald...lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald.lb. .31 - —
USP (same prices as tech.).
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l..... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1,5] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld..lb. .90 - 1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb. .26 - .31
Tallate, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.lb. .09¾- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.35
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .06¼- —
dlvd. Pac. cst.....lb. .06½- —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works. lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works. lb. 1.80 - 2.00
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb. .07 - —

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for July 3.

Smith Chemical & Color Engages Youngentob

Smith Chemical & Color Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has named Kasriel Youngentob technical adviser and field representative. After attending the school of chemistry, University of Alabama, Mr. Youngentob became associated with Joachim Research Laboratories, Brooklyn, N. Y., having left its employ to join the Chemical Warfare Service at Fort Barrancas, Pensacola, Fla. Receiving his honorable discharge after 16 months of active service, he was engaged by the Brooklyn laboratory of Valentine & Co. as a chemist.

A. C. Horn Company, paint manufacturer, has appointed Robert Underwood branch manager of its Dallas office.

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PLYMOUTH STEARATES
ALUMINUM — ZINC — CALCIUM — MAGNESIUM
Established Qualities Manufactured for thirty years by
M. W. PARSONS, Imports & PLYMOUTH ORGANIC LABORATORIES, Inc
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DISTRIBUTORS: THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL CO., KANSAS CITY, MO., AND BRANCHES

Chemical or Weather - CORROSION - Industry's Worst Enemy
BISONITE PLASTIC COATING
is your answer
Protects against corrosion by Sodium Hypochloride Phosphoric Acid and many other chemicals.
May we explain our system to you? Let us know your problem.
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IRON OXIDE PIGMENTS
SYNTHETIC - NATURAL
Meeting Specifications of
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MARITIME COMMISSION
FEDERAL SPECIFICATION BOARD
and other
GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
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15 EAST 26TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

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"Let's call Paramet first"

Now Paramet offers more than ever before!
PARAMET CORPORATION has a good reputation in the protective coating industry . . . a reputation built on the ability to *create* and *supply* resins that constantly have increased the scope of resin applications.
Now Paramet Corporation makes available an even greater measure of service, through the marketing of urea-formaldehyde coating resins made by Plaskon Division, Libbey • Owens • Ford Glass Company. This comprehensive line, manufactured by the world's largest maker of urea-formaldehyde materials, includes several with unusual qualities of particular interest to the protective coating industry. Samples and technical data will be furnished on request.
Call Paramet first, when you need laboratory assistance, production advice, and resins to meet specific needs. We have the men and materials to help you.
The Paramet Line includes:
PARANOL (Modified Phenolic and Maleic Resins)
PLASKON (Urea-Formaldehyde Resins)
ESTEROL (Pure and Modified Alkyd Resins)
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Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
Iron Blues
Para Toners
Toluidine Toners
Lithol Toners
Red Lake C Toners
Permanent Orange Toners
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STANDARD ULTRAMARINE CO.
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Shawnee
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"Color Content Guaranteed"
Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds Iron Blues
Cadmium Colors
Lake Colors
Ultramarine Blue
KENTUCKY COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
Incorporated
General Office and Works
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Offices and Agents in Principal Cities
Distillers of Coal Tar Products

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Purchases of oils and fats by the Government constituted the main feature of this market. Recent heavy buying of linseed oil by Government agencies absorbed liberal stocks which were pressing on the market and caused prices to stiffen. Substantial quantities of semi-refined soybean oil were reported purchased during the week for July delivery for Government account. Quantities and prices were not disclosed. While trading for users account was slow, the market continued firm at ceilings.

Specific ceiling prices, effective July 11, have been set for domestic tung oil (Chinawood oil), which is being produced in sizable quantities in several Southern States, the Office of Price Administration has announced. For details see news story in this issue.

The War Production Board announced, July 6, the lifting of all import controls on edible olive oil and cod oil.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has authorized the making of loans on 1944 flaxseed stored on farms or in approved public warehouses under the provisions of the flaxseed loan program, effective July 1, 1944.

Loan rates for U. S. No. 1 flaxseed will be based upon $2.95 per bushel in car lots at Minneapolis, Chicago, and Portland, Ore.; $3 per bushel at Los Angeles or San Francisco; $2.85 per bushel at Emporia and Fredonia, Kans., and $2.80 per bushel at Corpus Christi, Harlingen and Houston, Tex. U. S. No. 2 will be 5c. per bushel less.

Flaxseed No. 1 or No. 2 produced in 1944 containing more than 30 percent damage or more than 11 percent moisture or which is musty, sour, heating, hot, or has any commercially objectionable odor, or of low quality is not eligible for loan.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Wax, candelilla, 1½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.1	195.1	194.0	194.6

Flaxseed

Heavier receipts of flaxseed noted for spot delivery. Demand good at ceilings.

Minneapolis, July 5.—Receipts of flax continue good and a much larger proportion is being offered for spot sale. Demand is active at ceilings.

Crop news is better due to a period of warm weather. Through southern Minnesota there was quite an improvement in the outlook because surface water drained off and warmer weather promoted more rapid growth. Early sown fields are in bloom and although fields are weedy generally no important loss in production is thought likely as long as the ground has plenty of moisture.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1944	1943	1944	1943
This week	252,000	124,500	18,000	6,000
Since Sept. 1.	21,126,500	16,181,000	3,084,000	1,720,500

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	Sept.
Saturday	$3.05	$3.04
Monday	3.05	3.04
*Tuesday	...	...
Wednesday	3.05	3.04
Thursday	3.05	3.04
Friday	3.05	3.04

* Holiday.

Buenos Aires, July 7.—The Grain Board not quoting flaxseed for shipment. Flaxseed shipments during the week were 209,000 bushels to the United Kingdom, Continent 268,000 bushels and other destinations, 16,000 bushels. Visible supply was estimated at 8,268,000 bushels. Flaxseed for export nominal at $1.90¼; Rosario, $1.81¼ per bushel.

Hull, July 7.—Bombay, June, £33; Calcutta (no quotations); La Plata, June, £22½ per ton. London crude oil was quoted to £62 per ton, works.

Linseed Meal

Offerings of meal for spot and prompt delivery finding ready buyers. Interest in futures moderate, with trading quiet.

Minneapolis, July 5.—While there is a ready outlet for meal the crushers may have to spare at the same time competitive buying is far less hysterical and crushers of late have been able to clean up old contracts in greater volume.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	10,380,000	7,860,000
Since Sept. 1	482,904,700	456,040,000

Linseed Oil

While trading in linseed oil was transacted at 14.4c. per pound in tankcars and tankwagons during the week, there was less disposition to accept business at this figure and in some quarters it was announced that this figure would not be acceptable beginning Monday, July 10. Recent heavy purchases of linseed oil for lend-lease account for shipment via the Pacific Coast strengthened prices, having absorbed surplus stocks which were pressing on the market. Less than car lot buying was moderate, although the call for delivery against contracts was keeping up in good volume.

Minneapolis, July 5.—Civilian buyers are contracting for a part of their requirements for the balance of the year. Heaviest commitments have been made for September and October shipment. The government bought freely last week for shipment on lend-lease via the Pacific Coast. Shipping instructions continue good and mills still are running full tilt.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1944	1943
This week	6,900,000	7,380,000
Since Sept. 1	295,558,000	118,350,000

Chicago, July 7.—Orders for linseed oil have been moderate. Lack of cars delaying deliveries. Tankcar quoted at 14.3c. per pound; drums, car lots, 15.3c.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in cottonseed oil futures continued quiet and was limited three contracts, the March delivery selling up to 13.85c. per pound, loose, an advance of 20 points for the week. While new business was featureless a good volume of refined oil moved into consumption on allocation. Crude oil offerings were practically nil with oil mills completing shipments against prior contracts.

Prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
July	....	....	14.31 nom.
September	....	....	14.25 nom.
October	....	....	14.00 nom.
December	....	....	13.75 nom.
March, 1945	13.85	13.70	13.80-14.00
May	....	....	13.80-14.00

Total sales, 3.
Cash, 14.31c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12¾c.; Texas, 12c. (all ceiling prices).

Atlanta, July 5.—Cotton and peanuts are especially late and in need of adequate moisture. A break in the intense heat wave and generous showers have improved the outlook this week.

Memphis, July 7.—Crude cottonseed oil being cleaned up against former contracts. Cotton crop making good progress under warm weather.

Fatty Acids

Withdrawals against current contracts were in steady demand, while interest in new commitments was inactive. Prices were steady at ceilings.

Chicago, July 7. — Business in fatty acids is quiet. Market firm at ceilings.

Cake and Meal

Offerings of meal in the West were liberal for spot delivery. Demand, continued active. Futures commanded little interest. Heavy arrival of cottonseed meal totaled 73,438 bags were noted.

Ceiling prices have been placed on four protein products — meal from copra (coconut), ouricuri meal, palm kernel meal and babassu kernel meal —imported from South America, the Office of Price Administration announced effective July 5.

These products are used as livestock feed and formerly were priced under the General Maximum Price Regulation, which "froze" individual sellers at their March 1942 "highs."

Sesame kernel meal is included in the pricing action. This meal had been excluded from price control about a year ago because of its limited importation. However, much more of this feed is being brought into the country this year, OPA said.

The new prices for these products, if the producing plant is at the port of entry, is $45.50 per ton on all except

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

COD LIVER OIL
COD LIVER OIL STEARINE
FISH LIVER OIL FATTY ACIDS
CASTOR OIL BY-PRODUCTS
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(RED OIL)
A. GROSS & CO., 295 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1837 ASHLAND 4-8251
FACTORY: NEWARK, N. J. CABLE: GROSSRAY

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AMORPHOUS WAXES
For Laminating Paper
Melting Points 126° F. to 170° F.
COLOR: DARK AMBER
PETROLEUM SULPHONATES
AMCON TRADING CORPORATION
29 BROADWAY NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

W. C. HARDESTY CO.
41 EAST 42nd STREET • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
RED OIL STEARIC ACID
Saponified — Distilled
HYDROGENATED FATTY ACIDS (HYDREX)
Cottonseed Oil Fatty Acids
Palm Oil Fatty Acids
Corn Oil Fatty Acids
Specialty Fatty Acids
Glycerine — Pitch — White Oleine
FACTORIES
DOVER, OHIO • LOS ANGELES, CALIF. • TORONTO, CANADA

sesame meal, which is $72.50. On sesame this represents a reduction of about $37.50 per ton from the high point of $110 a ton.

Because of the reduction in the price of sesame meal, the effective date of this regulation in regard to that meal only is postponed until September 3, 1944.

Fats and Greases

Greases.—Business was restricted to the better grades, which were inadequate to cover demand. Low grades were offered more freely with buyers showing little interest. Prices steady at ceilings.

Lard.—To alleviate the situation where ceiling prices for certain distributors of lard are below the ceilings of manufacturers or processors from whom they purchase their lard, the Office of Price Administration has announced that these handlers may now take the price established for the processor or manufacturer. This action, effective July 8, will enable these distributors to operate under normal trade conditions in asmuch as customarily they purchased lard in car lots from a processor and sold in less-than-car lots at the processor's price, making their profit out of the less-than-car lot differential of ¾c. per pound.

Tallow. — An active inquiry was noted for the better grades, and offerings were promptly absorbed at ceilings. Low grades attracted less attention, but sellers were holding at ceilings.

Chicago, July 7.—Tallows and greases over the holiday were quiet. Offerings are not heavy, and market tone is firm. A white grease, 8¾c. per pound; stearin, 10.61c. per pound; inedible tallow, prime, 8⅝c. per pound.

Fish Oils

The War Food Administration has revoked War Food Order No. 60 under which the use and distribution of fish oil has been regulated. The revocation became effective July 3. Principal provision of WFO 60, amended May 1, 1944, required fish oil producers to set aside one-third of their production for specified uses. Certified orders received by producers before July 3 still are valid and must be honored in accordance with the order's provisions.

The order also limited the use of seal oil and Pacific coast herring oil, and has required manufacturers to fortify vitamin feeding oils to a minimum of 400 A.O.A.C. units of vitamin D per gram.

Baltimore, July 5.—The Government is carrying a large quantity of oil which no one seems to want. Refiners are placing orders as the crude oil may be needed at ceilings. So far the fishing has been good, though the fish netted are not yielding much oil, being relatively small and lean. Meanwhile, fishing companies are not entering into new commitments in addition to the two tanks disposed of on a when-and-if-made basis, preferring to wait and see how the fishing goes. In this connection it is also of interest to note that six of the boats from North Carolina and five of those worked in the Chesapeake Bay have been switched to the territory off Lewes, Del., where the netting appears to be better. The news from the northern area, up to New Jersey and beyond, however, reported good catches.

Waxes

Importers of carnauba wax view the future with considerable uncertainty. With removal of all governmental control over who may import the wax and in what quantities, there rises the question of what the War Shipping Board may do in the matter of allocating space for the import of a wax which has been removed from the General Imports Order M-63. It is known that tons of merchandise still controlled are awaiting shipping space in Brazil and it remains to be seen how much wax may be included in future ships loading. In the past, ship availability has been poor and shipments of carnauba were made at long intervals. The beeswax situation remains tight as ever. Candelilla wax appeared to be in excellent supply and at a quotation of 34½c. per pound was selling substantially below ceilings.

Fats, Oils Output, Consumption: April

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for April, 1944, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follow:—

	Pounds	
	Production	Consumption
Babassu, crude	.....	612,000
Refined	.....	217,000
Castor, No. 1, crude	9,876,000	12,034,000
No. 3, crude	3,070,000	3,733,000
Dehydrated	5,768,000	5,711,000
Sulphonated	.....	483,000
Chinawood or tung oil	330,000	639,000
Coconut, crude	9,461,000	17,383,000
Refined	6,960,000	7,523,000
Corn, crude	12,250,000	15,000,000
Refined	14,130,000	7,501,000
Cottonseed, crude	61,266,000	82,776,000
Refined	78,619,000	90,485,000
Linseed	79,182,000	44,906,000
Olive, edible	.....	35,000
Inedible	.....	30,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	[2].....	205,000
Oiticica	[2].....	522,000
Palmkernel, crude	.....	[3].....
Refined	.....	.....
Palm, crude	.....	5,066,000
Refined	[3].....	[3].....
Peanut, crude or virgin[1]	8,128,000	11,194,000
Refined	9,810,000	6,485,000
Sesame	[2].....	42,000
Soybean, crude	112,857,000	105,863,000
Refined	98,822,000	81,435,000
All other	1,270,000	1,628,000
Animal Fats		
Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fats)	229,993,000	15,472,000
Neatsfoot oil	180,000	265,000
Tallow, edible	9,424,000	6,748,000
Inedible	84,387,000	99,676,000
Fish Oils[4]		
Codliver oil	136,000	543,000
Cod oil	18,000	997,000
Marine mammal oil	.....	1,754,000
Other fish oil except liver oil	[2]219,000	12,051,000
Other liver oil	332,000	549,000
Greases		
Greases, including other than wool	55,685,000	61,817,000
Wool grease	1,388,000	1,526,000
Secondary Products		
Animal fat and oil fatty acids	20,491,000	20,132,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	1,950,000	2,167,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	3,050,000	675,000
Grease and lard oil	5,440,000	4,750,000
Oleo oil	5,794,000	1,944,000
Red oil or oleic acid	6,951,000	5,723,000
Stearic acid	4,882,000	3,819,000
Foots, from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	[2].....	84,000
Stearin, animal, edible	3,095,000	2,067,000
Inedible	3,375,000	1,498,000
Stearin, vegetable oil, winter	6,346,000	4,362,000
Tallow oil	2,131,000	979,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foots including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc	10,889,000	11,253,000
Other Products		
Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)	8,015,000	6,723,000
crude (100% basis)	16,176,000	16,286,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	7,636,000	6,079,000
Hydrogenated oils, edible	101,445,000	96,457,000
inedible	25,551,000	28,392,000
Shortening	103,167,000	255,000
Winterized vegetable oils	24,812,000	12,438,000

[1] Of the amount produced, 1,910 pounds were reworked.
[2] Of the amount produced, 28,692 pounds were reworked.
[3] Note.—The figures for April, 1944, are subject to revision until published in the commissioner's annual report.

Margarin Production Declined in April

Production of margarin during April amounted to 44,755,140 pounds. This compared with 57,858,225 pounds in March and 43,120,021 pounds in April last year, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington. A comparison of production in April with the same month last year follows:—

	Pounds	
	1944	1943
Production of uncolored oleomargarin	*35,327,571	†35,951,731
Withdrawn tax-paid	33,838,470	32,167,247
Used in Uncolored Margarin		
Butter culture	8	145
Butter flavor	211	653
Citric acid	2	1
Corn oil	1,486,871	207,905
Cottonseed oil	14,954,995	15,461,488
Cottonseed stearin	.....	4,520
Derivative of glycerin	55,856	56,251
Diacetyl	69	83
Estearin	6,505	.....
Lecithin	38,335	35,631
Milk	6,256,647	6,249,319
Monostearin	29,434	34,333
Neutral lard	533,254	539,401
Oleo oil	629,366	947,373
Oleo stearin	311,836	329,429
Oleo stock	49,877	123,654
Peanut oil	632,039	476,191
Salt	1,121,974	1,118,061
Soda, benzoate of	24,106	20,372
Soybean oil	10,291,900	11,294,543
Soybean flakes	.....	15,000
Tallow	16,030	21,052
Vitamin concentrate	6,929	6,578
Total	36,446,246	36,942,663
Production of colored oleomargarin	9,427,569	7,168,290
Withdrawn tax-paid	1,318,870	206,359
Used in Colored Margarin		
Butter culture	.....	14
Butter flavor	112	4
Citric acid	.....	4
Color	5,049	4,288
Corn oil	11,582	40,125
Cottonseed oil	542,195	162,335
Diacetyl	14	19
Estearin	292	.....
Glycerin derivative	15,528	5,770
Lecithin	2,045	3,179
Milk	1,438,643	1,143,936
Monostearin	1,682	1,586
Neutral lard	443,942	162,225
Lard flakes	22,212	.....
Lard stearin	.....	1,594
Oleo oil	743,508	666,727
Oleo stock	264,719	25,166
Peanut oil	3,212	.....
Salt	308,056	223,770
Soda, benzoate of	3,879	3,156
Soybean oil	5,612,638	4,797,581
Soybean stearin	5,780	.....
Soya flakes	13,100	.....
Vitamin concentrate	1,600	1,072
Total	9,441,788	7,244,545

* Of the amount produced, 1,910 pounds were reworked.
† Of the amount produced, 28,692 pounds were reworked.

Note.—The figures for April, 1944, are subject to revision until published in the commissioner's annual report.

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Frame Refining Division Chief for PAW

OPD Washington Bureau

A. P. Frame has been named director of the Refining Division of the Petroleum Administration for War. He succeeds E. D. Cumming. Mr. Frame has taken leave of absence as vice-president and chief engineer of the Cities Service Refining Corporation to join the PAW staff. For the last two years he has been in charge of the construction and operation of the Cities Service 100-octane refinery and butadiene plant in Lake Charles, La.

Petroleum Possibilities Mapped by U. S.

The Geological Survey of the Department of Interior published the following maps during June:—

"Oil and Gas Possibilities of the Plains Adjacent to the Little Rocky Mountains, Montana," preliminary Map 4. 30 cents per copy.

"The Second Berea Sand in Gallia, Meigs, Athens, Morgan and Muskingum Counties, Ohio," preliminary Map 5. 40 cents per copy.

"The Quitman Fault Zone, Clarke and Wayne Counties, Mississippi, and Choctaw County, Alabama," preliminary Map 6. 25 cents per copy.

"Structure Contour Map of the Rangely Anticline, Rio Blanco and Moffat Counties, Colorado," preliminary Map 7. 40 cents per copy.

Copies of the reports and maps may be obtained from the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Pfau Sons Oil Co. Suffers Fire Loss

The George Pfau Sons Oil Company, Jeffersonville, Ind., suffered fire loss estimated by Norman E. Pfau, manager, at around $75,000 June 30.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Sharp reductions is ascorbic acid, riboflavin and thiamine hydrochloride prices were features in drugs and fine chemicals last week. Further weakness was noted in quicksilver and shading of open quotations was reported possible. Capture of Siena, Italy, brought about a third of Italian quicksilver production under control of the allies, and the eventual capture of Trieste will make control 100 percent. Mercurials lacked quotable change, but weakness in raw material continued an unsettling factor to be added to that of more competition.

During the period, the War Production Board lifted all import control over quicksilver and quicksilver-bearing ores and concentrates. This was effected through an amendment to the General Imports Order M-63. It is not likely to affect supply since the present warehouse stocks of quicksilver are far in excess of national requirements. WPB on July 6 amended its bismuth conservation order.

The further drop in ascorbic acid, riboflavin and thiamine hydrochloride prices was the sole change in quotations on vitamins. The levels reached constituted a new record low price and were made possible by heavy demand and large production having reduced production costs considerably. A 500 kilo-lot price was also set up on ascorbic acid.

Glycerin was plentiful to an extent that has caused the War Production Board to revoke its WF order No. 33. Revocation will make it unnecessary for soap and fatty acid manufacturers to file quarterly reports. Tartar products were fully firm all along the line and although manufacturers of tartaric acid held unchanged price schedules, sales of the acid in the open market continued at sharp premiums over the producers prices.

Offerings of furfuryl alcohol, yellow distilled glycerin, isopropyl ether, and propyleneglycol listed in some of the market reports were made by the Regional Board Division of the War Production Board, Empire State Building, New York, and sales will be made in accordance with WPB regulations covering excess and idle inventories.

One hundred thirty-eight wholesale druggists, reporting to the Bureau of the Census, aggregate sales of $26,615,000 in May showed a gain of 7 percent over April and a decrease of 1 percent in inventories. In comparison with May, 1943, their sales were up 12 percent and their inventories were 8 percent larger.

Acid, Ascorbic.—The latest reports on lend-lease operations fail to disclose any government purchases beyond 17,800,000 tablets. Prices were reduced to $25 per kilo, in 30-kilo lots; a price of $24.50 per kilo was set up for 500-kilo lots, the lowest level in the history of the trade. Demand was excellent.

Acid, Citric.—Production of 150 tons per year is reported to be the aggregate output of the two Brazilian makers.

Bismuth. — WPB announced an amendment to its metallic bismuth conservation order which redefines bismuth to include primary alloys containing bismuth, raises from 50 to 100 pounds the amount of bismuth which may be delivered to any one consumer in one month, requires WPB authorization for the use of any amount of bismuth in excess of 100 pounds and requires a report on Form WPB-2278 from a distributor or consumer who, on the first day of any month, has in his possession or under his control more than 100 pounds of bismuth or who has received or used during the preceding month more than 100 pounds.

Acid, Tartaric.—Sales in the open market were reported concluded around 80c. per pound, which contrasts with the producers' minimum price of 71c. This is clear evidence of the inability of the producers to fill all domestic requirements; the goods sold around 80c. were said to be imported material.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Ascorbic acid, $2 per kilo.
Riboflavin, $50 per kilo.
Thiamine hydrochloride, $20 per kilo.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
239.2	239. 2	240.6	241.0

Alcohol.—Permission for whisky distillers to work their plants for the production of beverage alcohol in August has caused some industrial consumers to expect an increase in allocations of alcohol generally. It seems unlikely that such will be the case until such time as victory or the nearness thereof shall release the War Production Board from the most careful apportionment of all production in the interest of fulfillment of the war program.

Calomel.—Holding unchanged in price but rendered somewhat unsettled as to quotations by reason of the weakness apparent in raw material and the presence of more competition for a demand that changes little, basically.

Castor Oil.—Stocks gained to the extent of 729,750 pounds. The total of stock renewals since January 1 stands at 139,649,140 pounds, comparing with 149,676,850 pounds for the corresponding period a year ago. Stocks of oil appeared to be plentiful, and the movement into consumption was maintained at a sizable total.

Chicago, July 5.—Castor oil trade is mostly routine, but a continuing basis of strength is noted. Material is moving well on the whole. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Codliver Oil.—Additions to stocks continued, the latest being 1,012 drums, which quantity will find ready buyers for all purposes. Progress of European events continued to bring Norwegian production nearer.

Fishliver Oil.—The supply situation continues tight and demand of very active sort keeps requirements well abreast of immediately available stocks. The market remains very strong.

Furfuryl Alcohol. — WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered for sale from surplus inventories 20,000 pounds.

Glycerin.—Stocks are plentiful. So ample are they that sale is now totally unrestricted and hence refiners are seeking to increase movement into all the multitude of consuming industries —especially those that, perforce of the war program, had been forced to forego normal takings or to turn entirely to substitutes. Not only is an increase in domestic consumption sought, but the eyes of the industry as a whole are looking abroad to markets short of glycerin for years and which, with victory, are expected to be important sources to which substantial amounts of glycerin may be sold—if the importers at such points have money with which to buy, or from which this country can take needed raw materials in exchange. WPB Regional Redistribution Division has offered 8,000 pounds of yellow distilled glycerin for sale.

Chicago, July 5.—Good market interest continues to be noted in the glycerin trade. Supplies are plentiful, while buying volume is good. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18½c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Isopropyl Ether.—WPB Redistribution is offering 15,000 pounds for sale from surplus inventories.

Menthol.—Stocks of natural menthol from foreign parts continue to reach this country, stocks here gaining to the extent of 316 cases of various sizes. This merchandise moves promptly to consumers or distributors since they had been the subject of forward delivery sales. They represent high cost menthol, most of which had probably been bought prior to April 17. Once the total of such purchases have reached these shores, no more will come forward unless sold at the source at not more than $15 per

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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pound, f.o.b. United States ports, duty paid.

Propyleneglycol.—WPB Redistribution Division has offered 3,670 pounds for sale out of surplus inventories.

Quicksilver.—The market was on the weak side, showing a tendency to move in buyers' favor when firm orders were presented. The demand does not do much to check the downward tendency of prices. Production declined in May, according to the latest figures provided by the Bureau of Mines. Output in May was 23 percent smaller than in January. The most recent figures issued by the Bureau of Mines follow:—

Quicksilver Data: May

	Flasks		Stocks*	
	Output	Use	Makers	Others
Jan.	4,400	3,400	5,549	11,300
Feb.	3,800	3,700	5,450	9,400
March	3,800	3,600	5,611	9,900
April	3,700	3,200	5,604	9,700
May	3,400	3,100	6,171	8,900

* May 31, 1944.

During May, operations of Requa at the Polar Star mine, California, and at the Pershing mine in Nevada, stopped. When the Allied armies in Italy took Siena, they moved into one of the Italian quicksilver mine areas. The captured mines in the Siena district produced about a third of the total Italian output. In 1935 they produced 17,852 flasks of 76 pounds each out of a total Italian output of 28,191 flasks. The last reported figures on Italian production was for 1937, when the total was 66,777 flasks. All Italian production will be Allied controlled when Trieste is captured. By amending its General Imports Order M-63, the War Production Board lifted all control of imports of quicksilver, quicksilver ore, and quicksilver concentrates.

Riboflavin.—Prices were reduced as production costs had decreased sufficiently to reflect on the schedule for buyer operations. The new price is $230 per flask.

Thiamine Hydrochloride. — Quotations have been reduced to $180 per kilo, representing a reduction in production costs that accompanied the excellent sales of the product.

Preference Ratings Extension Rules Defined

OPD Washington Bureau

Rules governing the application or extension of preference ratings have been clarified with the issuance of Interpretation No. 13 to Priorities Regulation No. 3, the War Production Board reported today.

When a preference rating is being applied, other than a blanket rating such as one assigned by Controlled Materials Plan Regulation No. 5, or when any rating is being extended for some purpose other than to replace inventory, it may be done only within a reasonable time after the rating was received. The general rule, according to Interpretation No. 13, is that more than three months is deemed to be an unreasonable delay in the use of a rating. However, in particular cases there may be circumstances which make a reasonable time shorter or longer than three months, WPB said. The interpretation points out five specific cases to illustrate the application of specific circumstances to modify the general rules:—

1. A rating assigned to a construction project on a form which indicates when a rating expires may be applied for material going into the project until the stated expiration date, even though more than three months may have elapsed. Such ratings are assigned on forms such as GA-1456 or CMPL-593.

2. A rating assigned in connection with an export license may be applied as long as the license is valid and expires when the license expires or is revoked.

3. When a rating is applied to a long term contract (such as the construction of a ship), it may be extended for material needed to fill the contract, even though more than three months have elapsed.

4. If the purpose for which the rating was assigned no longer exists, the rating may not be applied even though three months have not elapsed.

5. When a rating is extended by a person to get material to deliver to his customer, or to incorporate in such material, the time withm which it may be done will, in general, be controlled by the delivery date on his customer's order.

The interpretation finally points out that the mere fact that a person has not been able to get his rated order accepted by a supplier does not lengthen the time within which he may use his rating.

War Contract Rules For Renegotiation Set

OPD Washington Bureau

New renegotiation regulations have been issued by the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board, created by Congress to formulate principles, policies and procedures to guide the procurement agencies in their work of war contract price adjustment, the board announced.

The regulations issued comprise four chapters and, with revisions of four chapters originally issued on April 19, complete the initial basic codification of the first detailed rules to be publicly issued in connection with renegotiation of war business done by contractors in fiscal years ending after June 30, 1943. Supplements and revisions will be issued from time to time. The new chapters are as follows:—

Chapter III, dealing with determination of renegotiable business and costs, consists of eight sections. Chapter IV deals with the determination and elimination of excessive profits, with special regard to principles and factors to be taken into account in determining excessive profits. Chapter V covers the form and content of agreements between the government and contractors, clearances where no excessive profits appear and statements to be furnished to contractors upon their request under provisions of the new act. Chapter VI, devoted to impasse procedure, likewise takes up proceedings for the redetermination of excessive profits by the Tax Court of the United States under powers conferred on that court by the new renegotiation act.

Biochemistry Symposium At A.C.S. Meeting

Biochemists from the laboratories of universities, research institutes, hospitals, Federal services, and industry, will participate in a symposium on "Frontiers in Biochemistry" at the 108th meeting of the American Chemical Society in New York September 11 to 15.

The symposium is one of the largest ever scheduled by the division. Sixty-five research chemists will take part, and twenty-nine papers will be presented at five sessions. Human plasma, penicillin, and vitamins are among numerous fields in which scientific progress will be disclosed. Dr. Elmer M. Nelson of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration, Washington, D. C., chairman of the division, will preside.

Dr. Henry C. Sherman of Columbia, now working with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will present a paper on "Nutritional Principles in Wartime Food Problems." Rollin D. Hotchkiss of Rockefeller Institute will address the symposium on "The Mode of Action of Gramicidin in Bacteria." "Carbon Monoxide" will be the topic of a paper of F. J. W. Roughton of Columbia University.

Magnesite Output Up

The mine output of crude magnesite in 1943 reached the record quantity of 754,832 short tons, compared with 497,368 short tons in 1942, according to the Bureau of Mines. Magnesia derived from magnesite, brucite, dolomite, sea-water bitterns, raw sea water and well brines, sold or used by producers in 1943 totaled 493,174 short tons, compared to 315,550 short tons in 1942 and 231,706 short tons in 1941. Sales in 1940 totaled 156,929 short tons, compared with 96,234 short tons in 1939 and 46,138 short tons in 1938.

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Aluminum Stearate Technical M	52	15%	6%	170° C.
Aluminum Stearate Technical D	54	8.4%	7%	157° C.
Aluminum Stearate Technical D 5-48	50	8.7%	6%	156° C.
Aluminum Stearate Technical D Fluffy	70	8.2%	8%	148° C.
Flatting Agent No. 22	70	8%	7.5%	.....
Aluminum Stearate Technical T D (Formerly named No. 1-49)	80	7.7%	15%	130° C.
Aluminum Stearate Technical T	48	6%	25%	109° C.
Aluminum Stearate Technical T for Paint & Varnish Manufacture	76	6%	24%	115° C.
Calcium Stearate Technical	35	9%	1.5%	125° C.
Calcium Stearate Impalpably Powd.	125	9%	1.5%	146° C.
Zinc Stearate U.S.P. XII	160	14%	2%	118° C.
Zinc Stearate U.S.P. XII "S"	160	14%	2%	120° C.
Magnesium Stearate Technical	40	6.8%	2.5%	125° C.
Magnesium Stearate Impalpably Powd.	120	7.6%	1.0%	135° C.

The water content of stearates is limited to 1%. In most cases the actual amount is less.
The water-soluble material is also limited to 1% and is usually less.
**The "Extractable Acid" is determined by extraction with boiling Acetone.*

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Medical Department Tentative Specification No. 3073-C was issued on March 25, 1944 to supersede Specification No. 3073-B. Paragraph D-2 of this specification specifies that labels on unit containers shall be securely affixed by a non-water soluble adhesive. Testing qualifications require samples to be completely immersed in tap water of 75° for 48 hours, removed and dried for 24 hours. Separation of an individual label from container may not exceed 25% of glued area.

Paragraph D-4 states that corrugated fibreboard packs must be sealed in a waterproof paper bag or wrapper. The seams, joints and closures of the paper bags must be sealed with asphaltum or a non-water soluble adhesive, and their construction must provide protection equal to that expected of the body material.

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GELATIN, *Silver Label*
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Lederle Research Head

Dr. John C. Bird has been appointed director of development research for Lederle Laboratories, Inc., New York and Pearl River. Dr. Bird was formerly vice-president and technical director of the Vitamin Division of the Vick Chemical Company, New York.

Civilian Output Plan

—Continued from page 3

of a product which required critical components, such as bearings, motors, or castings, which are in exceedingly tight supply at the present time.

Some objection has been raised among the WPB divisions against this last condition on the grounds that it would prove too stringent and hold back production of practically all mechanical devices needed in homes. They have proposed that certain manufacturers, such as producers of washing machines, refrigerators, and the like, be allowed to go ahead with the production of their models as far as possible so that, when motors or bearings are available, they can be quickly assembled and placed on the market.

It is also understood that the Smaller War Plants Corporation has raised some objections to the proposal, insisting that the smaller producers be given materials first. Others in the WPB organization are said to feel, however, that the small producers would get better than an even break under the plan, since the larger manufacturers mostly are still engaged extensively in warwork.

Fischelis Resigns

—Continued from page 3

nation, to be effective "not later than September 1."

Dr. Fischelis severs his connection with the New Jersey board of pharmacy in order to devote full time to his work as chief of the Chemicals, Drugs, and Health Supplies Branch of the Office of Civilian Requirements in tthe War Production Board. He explains that expansion of his services has been urged by WPB for some time.

Adolph V. Palumbo, Bernardsville, has been selected to succeed Dr. Fischelis as secretary of the pharmacy board. The latter will devote much of his time over the next month or so to the instruction of Mr. Palumbo in the duties and intricacies of the office. He has promised to assist and advise the board to the extent that his time will permit. His services to the board and to the cause of pharmacy in the State and nationally were appreciated in a resolution adopted by the board.

A.C.S. Pure Chemistry

—Continued from page 3

cipal tasks being the orientation and coordination of a program involving chemists and biologists.

Born in Dunreith, Ind., Dr. Cope was graduated from Butler University, Ind., in 1929 with the degree of bachelor of science. He received the Ph.D. degree in 1932 from the University of Wisconsin, where he worked in association with Prof. S. M. McElvain.

For two years he was a National Research Fellow at Harvard University. From 1934 to 1940 he was a member of the department of chemistry at Bryn Mawr College. He has been an associate professor of chemistry at Columbia since 1941. He is now serving as technical aid for the National Defense Research Committee of the office of Scientific Research and Development. He has been secretary of the organic division of the American Chemical Society since 1939.

Pabst Pharmaceutical Ad Claims Hit by FTC

OPD Washington Bureau

Pabst Pharmaceutical Co., Inc., trading as Pabst Chemical Co., 127 South Market St., Chicago, selling and distributing a medicinal preparation designated "Pabst Okay Special," has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from false advertising and misrepresentations of the effectiveness of the preparation.

The commission finds that in advertisements disseminated in interstate commerce the respondent falsely represented the preparation as constituting a competent and effective treatment for diseases or conditions of the urinary passage which cause unnatural discharges. Among the active ingredients of the preparation are balsam copaiba, oil sandalwood and oil copaiba, which are considered as balsamic drugs. The remaining ingredients have diuretic properties.

The commission finds that the disease gonorrhea can be cured only by certain of the new drugs which have recently been developed, particularly some of the sulphonamide compounds such as sulfathiazole.

The medical profession generally has discarded the balsamic drugs in the treatment of gonorrhea as being ineffective. It is also well recognized, the findings state, that social diseases should not be submitted to self-treatment by the lay public, but require the supervision of a physician so that proper tests can be made to determine if and when the organism has been destroyed.

WMC Placement Director Appointed

OPD Washington Bureau

Lieut. Col. John K. Collins, chief of the Labor Branch, Headquarters, Army Service Forces, since December, 1943, has been made director of the Bureau of Placement of the War Manpower Commission, WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt has announced. Col. Collins will be inactivated by the army to permit him to take the post.

Colonel Collins, a native of Kokomo, Ind., was graduated from DePauw University in 1929.

Senate Group Favors

—Continued from page 3

of expenditures within the United States, it was emphasized, and raw materials should be imported by the government only when there is a real shortage of domestic products and when such importation is necessary for the conduct of the war.

The committee said that it is imperative that Congress as soon as possible pass adequate legislation covering stockpiling of strategic and critical minerals and metals, an act which will assure future national security and protect industry against dumping of surpluses. It recommended passage of S.1582 to accomplish these ends.

Standard Brands Answers FTC Ad Charges

OPD Washington Bureau

Standard Brands,Inc., New York, engaged in the sale of Fleischmann's Compressed Yeast, has filed an answer to a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission, charging it with disseminating false advertisements concerning the therapeutic properties of the product and its effectiveness in the treatment of vitamin deficiency.

Containers Available

The New York Redistribution Division of the War Production Board has available the following containers:—

Paper bags, 4,400, one-pound single ply kraft; 1,500, 5-pounds single ply kraft; 1,000, 10-pounds single ply kraft; 1,000, 12-pounds single ply kraft; 923, 14-pounds single ply kraft. Cartons, corrugated, 500-pounds, folding, double wall, 14 in. x 43½ in. x 7 in.

Fiber waterproof cartons, 9,500, V.3.S., printed 11⅝ in. x 8 13/16 in. x 13 3/16 in., with two pads.

Waterproof paper, 950 rolls, reinforced Scuten, 160-lb. rolls per 100 yds.

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Harrower Laboratories Explosion Injures Four

Exploding with terrific force during the distillation of amylacetate, a solvent-recovery process in the manufacture of penicillin, a six-gallon flask of highly volatile liquid last week showered the walls and ceiling of a distilling room with flame and injured four persons at the Harrower Laboratories, Glendale, Calif.

Chilcott Speaks on Pharmacy Before Boston Alumni

Any program to improve the profession of pharmacy's relations with the public must begin with the pharmacist himself, James C. Chilcott, president of the Maltine Company, New York, and member of the National Pharmacy Committee, told alumni of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, in an address June 27.

Continental Can Names Sales Divisions Heads

Thomas C. Fogarty, formerly district sales manager, will head the new Eastern sales division for the Continental Can Company, New York. The territory comprises the Eastern seaboard from Maine to Florida. Reuben L. Perin, since 1942 general sales manager of the Pacific Division, will head the new Central Division, extending from Canada to the Gulf, making his headquarters in Chicago. Frank E. Falk succeeds Mr. Perin as general sales manager of Continental Can's Pacific division, extending from Canada to Mexico, with headquarters in San Francisco.

Greater N.Y. Fund Raised Largest Total

Subscriptions from business concerns and employee groups amounting to $4,023,511 for the intensive part of the 1944 city-wide appeal, the largest sum over raised in a like period by the Greater New York Fund, were announced by General Campaign Chairman J. Stewart Baker, chairman of the board of the Bank of the Manhattan Company. This figure is 89 percent of the fund's $4,500,000 goal for the entire year.

Publicker Co. Contract With DPC Increased

Publicker Commercial Alcohol Company, Philadelphia, has entered into a contract with the Defense Plant Corporation to provide equipment at a plant in Philadelphia at a cost of approximately $130,000. Publicker will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

Merchandising Managers

Michael P. Frawley and Adam Lichtenstein have been appointed merchandising managers of the soap department of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J.

Isonipecaine Law Signed

Isonipecaine, a new drug having the characteristics of habit-forming narcotics, was placed under Federal control July 3, when President Roosevelt signed H.R. 4881 to subject the drug to the same regulations that now govern the distribution and manufacture of opium.

Trade Briefs

Affiliated Drug Stores will hold its Autumn meeting in the Hotel Biltmore, New York, October 16 to 18.

Baker Castor Oil plans the construction of an addition to a storage building at 5585 East Sixty-first street, Los Angeles, Calif.

L. V. Lloyd, vice-president of Sontag Chain Stores Company, Ltd., Los Angeles, has been elected president, succeeding William Rabof.

Ernest Stauffen, jr., chairman of the trustee committee of the Manufacturers Trust Company, New York, and director of a number of banks and industrial corporations, has been elected to the board of directors of the Union Oil Company of California.

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Hazardous Articles Transport Rules Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

The Interstate Commerce Commission has amended its regulations covering the transportation of hazardous articles. Revisions affect such products as poison gas, fluosulfonic acid, chlorpicrin or mixtures of chlorpicrin with nonpoisonous liquid or gases. The revisions, in part, follow:—

Poison gas, class A, by rail freight—(1) Containers. Poison gases, class A, may be shipped by, for, or to the War or Navy Departments, as follows:—

In metal drums, specification ICC 5A or WD 5A, in box cars or gondola cars in carload lots only. In tanks, specification ICC 106A, mounted on or secured to multi-unit cars or gondola cars in carload lots only. In bombs, in box cars or gondola cars in carload lots only. In projectiles or ammunition for cannon with gas filled projectiles in box cars in carload or less-than-carload lots.

Fluosulfonic acid must be packed in containers as follows:—

(b) Specification 15A, 15B, 15C, 16A, or 19A. Wooden boxes with inside containers which must be not over 1 gallon each, except that inside containers up to 3 gallons are authorized when only one is packed in each outside container as follows:—

(1) Pyrex glass bottles, authorized only for material containing an excess of SO_3 with Pyrex glass stoppers ground to fit and held in place by plaster of Paris covered by strong cloth securely tied; each bottle must be placed in a metal container, well cushioned therein with incombustible absorbent material such as mineral wool, infusorial earth (kieselguhr), asbestos, etc.:

(2) Or steel containers, 14 gauge steel throughout, welded heads and side seams, equipped with ¾-inch welded flange and plug. Threads for plug must be 8 or less per inch. Each drum must be tested for leakage with 15 pounds hydrostatic pressure.

(c) Specification 5A.—Metal barrels or drums not over 55 gallons capacity each.

(d) Specification 103A—Tank cars.

Amending par. (k), section 303, Table, order Aug. 16, 1940, as follows (restrictions for compressed gases) (add):—

Note. 6.—Cylinders purchased after Oct. 1, 1944, for the transportation of chlorine must contain no aperture other than that provided in the neck of the cylinder for the attachment of a valve equipped with an approved safety device.

Superseding and amending paragraph (a) section 328, order Aug. 16, 1940, to read as follows:—

328(a) Chlorpicrin, bromacetone, and acrolein when offered for transportation by carriers by rail freight, highway, or water must be packed in specification containers as follows:—

Superseding and amending paragraph (a) section 329, order Aug. 16, 1940, to read as follows:—

329(a) Chlorpicrin or mixtures of chlorpicrin with nonpoisonous liquid or gases, addition to containers prescribed in section 328, when offered for transportation by carriers by rail freight, highway, or water may be shipped as follows:—

Petroleum Gases

The commission also revised its regulations covering the motor transportation of liquefied petroleum gases as follows:—

The transportation by motor vehicle in intrastate commerce of liquefied petroleum gases named and described in Parts 2 and 3, respectively (C.F.R. 73 and 75 of regulations for the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles by land and water in rail freight, express and baggage services, and by motor vehicle (highway) and water, effective January 7, 1941, as amended, in containers other than cargo tanks, by common, contract, and private carriers, shall not be subject to the provisions of the two said orders of April 20, 1943 (8 F.R. 6479, 6481), as amended; provided, however, that the containers other than cargo tanks so used shall conform in all respects with those authorized for use under regulations prescribed in Section 302(n)(1) to (n)(9), in said parts 2 and 3 (C.F.R. 73 and 75).

Mathieson Alkali Gets 'E'

The Saltville plant of the Mathieson Alkali Works was awarded the Army-Navy "E," at a ceremony in Saltville, Va., June 19, for high achievement in the production of war materials. The "E" flag was presented by Col. Frederick C. Horner, chief of the Highways Division of the Transportation Corps, Washington, D. C., and accepted by George W. Dolan, president of the Mathieson organization.

Teeple Joins Int'l Nickel

H. O. Teeple, chemical engineer, has joined the technical service group of the development and research division of the International Nickel Company. He will specialize in corrosion problems.

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The Vitamin A picture is dark.

Raw material volume is low.

Government contracts are large.

Allocation was an absolutely necessary measure. It still is. And all indications are that it will continue to be necessary for some time.

We are in the unfortunate position of having to tell even some of our oldest and best customers, from time to time, that we cannot supply them with our Distilled Concentrates of Vitamin A Esters. As you can well imagine, we are not happy about this situation, and we will welcome the day when it improves.

Meanwhile, whenever able under M-373, we will continue to supply concentrates of the same high standards as in the past. DPI's Distilled Concentrates of Vitamin A Esters will continue to be noted for their blandness and extremely high stability.

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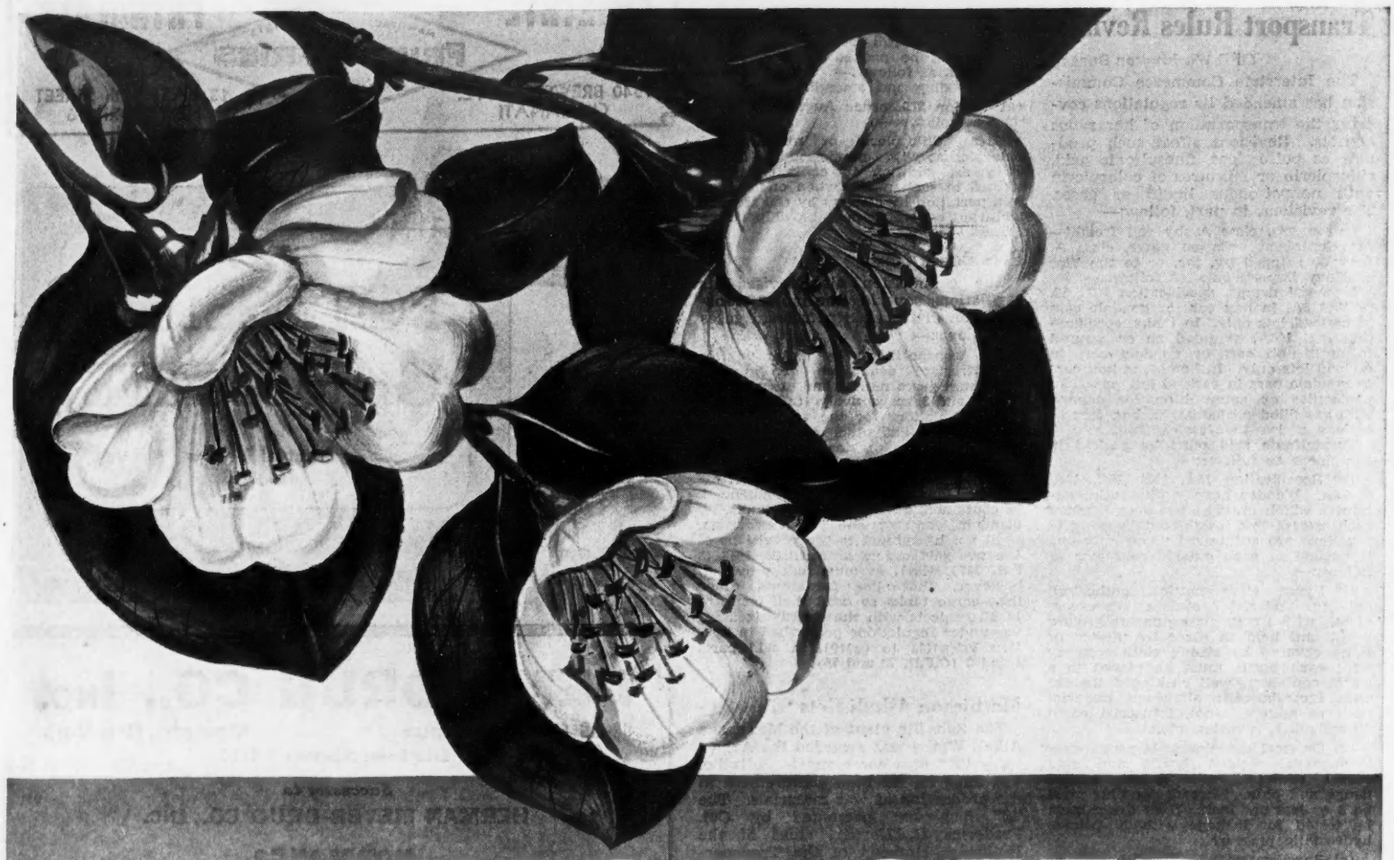

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Reports concerning collection of domestic botanicals during the month of June appear to indicate that the total was less than that in May and while efforts to stimulate workers to activity have rarely been so intensive, the results have been far from encouraging as concerns probable stocks during the coming consumption season.

For a while, there was a sharp rise in collections but it is now clear that the gain was the result of rains that had precluded ordinary farming operations and turned workers in agriculture to the temporary collection of botanical drugs. The workers appear now to have gone back to farming and the withdrawal from botanical gathering has been promptly reflected in a decrease in deliveries to botanical drug warehouses in the primary market.

It was said locally last week that buyers for consumption were mainly aloof from the market and it was felt that their disinterest in buying might be the result of a belief in a plentiful collection of drugs this year with a corresponding downward movement in prices. It was also felt that this was an utterly mistaken point of view for consumers to take and the whole trend of collection suggests that consumers should make their requirements known to dealers immediately and to authorize dealers to cover such needs now. Given orders in hand, dealers may be successful in persuading primary market workers to gather the needed stocks. For consumers to rely solely on the idea that dealers will have drugs when the buyers ask for them is for such buyers to court disappointment.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Juniper berries, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Celery seed, India, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Areca Nuts, powdered, 6c. per lb.

Other Articles

Mustard Seed, Calif., brown, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
245.1	245.1	250.8	260.5

Balsams

Fir. — Routine activity reported. Stocks moderate and sellers show reserve. Prices very firm.

Tolu.—Demand was moderate, but had a steady quality that contributed much to the prevailing firmness of local quotations.

Barks

Elm market shows major tightness as to supply and a deal of strength as to price. Current consuming demand reported to be light.

Sassafras. — Accumulation of new collection reported to be moderate in size and to show a cost not favorable to any substantial downward movement in prices payable by manufacturing consumers.

White Pine.—Not too plentiful, is the report coming from collection areas where accumulation of stocks against demand next Winter shows only moderate progress.

Beans

Vanilla. — All conditions surrounding the pending arrival of replacement Bourbon beans add to the view that net import costs are likely to run considerably higher than some importers figured on when they sold fairly substantial quantities on the basis of later arrival. The result is that at the moment, importers are going slow in accepting further business on that basis until costs have been actually ascertained. The feeling now is that Bourbon beans will bring more money. Stocks of Mexican whole beans were reported moderate in size, but during the current month the supply show a considerable gain in the local market. Arrival of 139 cases of beans believed to be Bourbons was reported.

Berries

Juniper.—Prices asked in the country were reported to have risen substantially, being reflected in the spot asking price of 65c. to 75c. per pound, at which offerings were reported to be light last week.

Saw Palmetto.—Fairly firm, considering the currently inconsequential demand arising from manufacturing consumers.

Flowers

Clover.—Collections have been moderate and achieved at a fairly high cost in the primary market. The market was called very firm from whatever angle.

Saffron.—Very firm. Spanish flowers were not in much request last week, but sellers were faced with comparatively high replacement costs and hence maintained spot quotations at comparatively high levels, normal prices being considered.

Gums

Aloe.—Little if any Curacao gum available here and former importers show little tendency to do business for import at this time. Fair supplies of Cape gum have kept consumers supplied in fairly satisfactory fashion and at equally fair prices.

Arabic.—Stocks continued to be more than sufficient for demand on the basis of its currently moderate size. Prices were said to be definitely in line with what it costs to buy new shipments in the primary market. Occasional shading of going quotations were indicative either of a need for cash or a tendency to reduce inventories when the opportunity presents. Arrival of 12,500 bags noted.

Karaya.—Demand reported sufficient to keep unsold reserves moderate in size. Prices were firm in most quarters in the absence of much competition.

Locust Bean.—Dealers took a moderately easy view on the market since the available supply was very good and demand failed to press overly hard on spot dealers. Prices lacked further development.

Herbs and Leaves

Henbane.—Holding very steady with supply apparently equal to the moderate consumer interest displayed at this time.

Horehound.—Some material of exceptionally indifferent quality is seeking an owner without much success to this time. Some very good quality material appears to meet all current requirements.

Laurel.—Definitely very steady at the moment with sellers taking a firm view on current values but with consumers trading mainly in small lots.

Prince's Pine.—Collection advices do not point to an important stock of this material coming to collectors at this time. The market retains a very firm position.

Rosemary.—No further change in prices on Portuguese material was noted. The market was steadier and not quite so competitive.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts.—Powder was lower at 24c. to 25c. per pound as sellers eased their price views. The supply of whole material remains light.

Cantharides.—Most suppliers report nothing available. There are no known imports of blistering flies from sources other than the usual China and Russian shippers.

Lupulin.—In low supply and continued held at exceptionally high prices without there being much support from buyers.

St. John's Bread.—Even retail outlets that until recently offered nothing now display stocks. The market reserves have been well replenished and the market at present is fairly easy.

Roots

Gentian.—Still reported to have an easier undertone but lacking further decline in prices.

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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HERBA HERNIARIÆ
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTHUS SEED
THYME LEAVES AND OIL
UVA URSA LEAVES
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Ipecac.—The spot market is still kept in low supply since all imports are disposed of under the jurisdiction of Federal agencies.

Licorice.—Recent importations have provided some of the larger manufacturing consumers with excellent reserves of choice root. The price situation has not changed, having been considered favorable and in line with prevailing replacement costs.

Pink.—Accumulation of new collection proceeded slowly and at a cost hardly forecasting a reduction in prices to the consuming trade.

Skunk Cabbage.—Not much has been collected since workers have neglected it in favor of other items.

Seeds

Caraway. — Dewhiskered material from Syria held steady at 68c. to 69c. per pound and inquiry as well as sale was reported more active.

Celery.—India seed was a fraction higher at 20c. to 20½c. per pound, a price more in line with what it costs to replace now in the primary market.

Dill.—Some dewhiskered material for later delivery was offered in fair quantities at 17¼c. to 17¾c. per pound.

Fenugreek.—It seems likely that the moderate production in California will find more buyers than usual unless the "impossible" happens and exports from North Africa are restored. Efforts toward restoration are now more than a year old.

Mustard.—Three oil mills have been established in Montana, being ventures new to that State and offering, in addition to oil, a fair production of meal for fertilizer purposes. Two are located at Conrad and the third is at Great Falls. California brown seed was shaded to 17½c. to 18c. per pound.

Spices

Allspice.—Mexican material remained at 18½c. to 19c. per pound but seemed steadier and less disposed toward further downward revision.

Cinnamon.—Everything and anything available in forward position is sold into consumption long before reaching here. The result is to keep spot stocks of unsold goods at a minimum.

—*Continued on page 72*

Milkweed Project Leader Named in Four States

Appointment of state milkweed project representatives to direct milkweed floss collection campaigns in New York, Pennsylvania, Arkansas and Missouri has been announced by the War Food Administration. The project leaders will work with state war boards in organizing and directing campaigns to collect seed pods from wild milkweed plants this Fall. Similar campaigns are being organized in 25 other states to collect 1,500,000 pounds of milkweed floss for use by the armed forces as a substitute for kapek in life jackets and life belts.

It is expected that appointment of project leaders for the other states will be announced in the near future. Those named for the four states are:—Arkansas, Dr. D. M. Moore, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, on leave as professor of botany at the University of Arkansas. Missouri, S. E. Hargadine, 10 West Locust Street, Bowling Green, farmer and former county agent. New York, Ralph M. Hutchinson, New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, on leave as extension forester at New York State College of Forestry. Pennsylvania, G. Harry Bowen, 229 Woodland Drive, State College, on leave from the horticulture department of Pennsylvania State College.

Cork Scrap Control Tightened by WPB

In order to make possible increased allotments of reground composition cork scrap for the manufacture of cork disks for beverage bottle caps and other products for which raw cork is made available, the War Production Board said that it was prohibiting, as of June 15, use of this scrap material in the following articles:—table mats, coasters, handle grips (except for fishing tackle and industrial tools), toy and game products and decorative and novelty products. Formerly, use of reground composition scrap was excepted from the general prohibition of the use of cork in the manufacture of the products mentioned.

PEEK AND VELSOR INCORPORATED 100 GOLD ST. NEW YORK 7

Established 1840 CRUDE DRUGS

Thank India for

LEMON PEEL

Just how the lemon, native of Northern India, got to Sicily, Italy, France, Spain, the Azore Islands, and the United States is a mystery. That it traveled via Arabia is a certainty revealed by the word "lemon".

In its Hundustan homeland, it was called *Limu, Limbu,* or *Ninbu.* In Sanskrit, it was *Nimbuka.* The Arabs merged the sounds of these words into *Limun,* which in European tongues became Limone, Limon, and Lemon.

Knowledge of the fruit long preceded arrival of the tree. The 3rd or 4th century Book of Nabothean Agriculture told of it. In 1150, Edrisi, geographer to King Roger II of Sicily, called it a fruit of Masouria on the Indus river. Not until 1468 does history record it growing in Italy—at Genoa.

Lemon peel is a USP anti-scorbutic and flavoring.

WAREHOUSE AND MILLS

JERSEY CITY NEW JERSEY

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Arrival of lemon oil from Brazil was something of a feature in the market for essential oils last week. Scarcity of this oil for civilian uses is so acute that the opening of a new source of supply is worthy of note. Demand for essential oils generally held up very well and general scarcity of stocks resulted in somewhat higher prices prevailing on avocado, cananga, juniper, and lemongrass oils. Cedarwood was a shade lower but replacement cost suggests the improbability of permanent establishment of lower price levels.

Now that the government has said the Army has bought a jag of bergamot oil in Italy, consumers of this now extinct oil on spot are coming to life. However, shipment of the oil will be at the Army's discression and no government authority to this time has suggested an even tentative date of its arrival, or the price at which it will be distributed by the United States Commercial Company.

The lemon oil situation continued tight for civilians. If the Army ships further quantities from Italy, there is reason to expect that the allocation of domestic oil almost exclusively to makers of products destined for the armed forces will stop and the oil be made available for civilian requirement. This factor, together with the beginning of shipments from Brazil and, the chance that oil might be obtained in Mexico might be added to the remote possibility that some might be found in the Azore Islands and constitute possible relief from civilian market shortages. The Azores at one time supplied the British market with its entire supply of lemon fruit.

Orange oil from Brazil is again appearing in quantity on this market and it finds conditions very firm because of the much expanded consumption of that oil. Some geranium oil from North Africa is also reported available. The sassafras oil reported arriving from Brazil moved promptly to manufacturing consumers, as also did some 40 cases of cornmint oil.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Avocado, 5c. per lb.
Cananga, 50c. per lb.
Juniper, $3 per lb.
Lemongrass, 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cedarwood, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
262.4	262.3	267.8	245.9

Essential Oils

Anise.—Next to nothing available and most transactions involve fairly satisfactory replacements, substitutes or imitations.

Avocado.—Not a great deal available, since the production is moderate. The price was slightly higher at $1.05 to $1.25 per pound last week.

Bergamot.—The trade contemplated the recent Washington advice to the effect that the Army had bought this oil in Italy and that sometime, in a definitely indefinite future it will be shipped to this country. When it will be shipped is strictly up to the Army. Nothing has been said about probable prices at which it will be distributed on arrival through the United States Commercial Company.

Cananga. — Stocks were reported light and the distribution was irregular. Spot quotations appeared higher at $10.50 to $12.50 per pound for the native and $11 to $15 for the rectified material.

Caraway.—Odd lots turn up now and again, but there is no stock that can be definitely relied upon and, consequently, prices to be paid are settled when and if oil is found and bought.

Cardamom. — Although replenishment of stocks of raw materials at more favorable prices took place recently, no change has yet been made in quotations on the oil. The latter remains firm in price and in little request.

Cedarwood. — Prices were slightly lower at 75c. to $1 per pound so long as one lot lasts but the holding was reported as not large and country costs appear to be opposed to a permanently lower level of spot prices.

Clove. — Exceptionally steady but also available in quantities that meet current requirements. Stocks seem well distributed. Cost of production tends to hold consumer prices well stabilized. Stocks of imported oil gained 20 drums.

Dill.—Forward delivery sales reported in substantial quantities at prices said to be attractive. These commitments are for the requirements of picklers.

Geranium.—Stocks gained to the extent of 24 drums and was reported to be African oil. Since stocks all varieties are low, the addition to stocks produced no reaction on prevailing prices.

Juniper.—Because the cost of collecting berries is running very high this year in the primary markets, the cost of producing oil is proportionately higher and spot oil at the higher price of $15 per pound still seems nominal because virtually nothing is available.

Lemon.—Substantial quantities of foreign oil appeared in spot reports last week, the total amounting to 165 cases. Of that quantity, 40 cases were reported destined for Montreal. Brazil was the point of origin. Further quantities of Italian oil are expected to be brought to this country and it seems likely that continued arrivals will make it possible for domestic oil now going to make products bought by the government to be diverted to civilian needs. It was recalled last week that at one time the Azore Islands produced large quantities of fruit and that fact suggested that, in this time of scarcity of oil, it might be possible to get some in the islands.

Lemongrass.—Sales were noted at $1.45 to $1.50 per pound in a market that continued to gain strength and in which surplus stocks were moderate.

Nutmeg. — Many sellers formerly featuring genuine oil of nutmeg and mace now offer nothing but an imitation, replacement, or substitute product—and it finds a very good market since genuine oil is off the market.

Orange. — Brazilian oil again is reaching this country in quantities. Latest reports indicate addition of 317 cases to spot supplies. The oil will do much to ease the supply situation which, for some weeks, had been deteriorating. So far as known or reported, no oil from North Africa, formerly a large shipper, has come to this market. All varieties of oil offered in spot were firm in price and very active in demand.

Peppermint.—Since higher prices were permitted, more oil has appeared on spot than had been the case. However, available stocks are curbed by the moderate quantities unsold in the primary market. The center of interest is now in the new crop, distillation of which will start at some points in a few weeks and get into full swing in August.

Pimento.—Although some offerings of genuine oil are made, it is also noted that substitutes, imitations, or replacements are being offered and finding a market with substantial success.

Rosemary.—Rather quiet on the whole but still maintained at unchanged prices, although conditions seem to be rather favorable for those with firm orders in hand.

Sandalwood. — The pharmaceutical trade is being kept supplied very well and on the basis of prices displaying complete stability at the present time.

Sassafras.—Stocks gained to the extent of 42 drums and went almost instantly into manufacturing consumption, leaving spot stocks of unsold oil definitely moderate in size.

Snakeroot.—Inquiries were in the market twice last week but brokers reported inability to find prompt delivery goods.

Spearmint.—This oil has not received the benefit of higher ceilings and the trade is watching closely the effect of this on production this year.

Aromatic Chemicals

Hydroxycitronellal.—Stocks continue short. Inability to obtain sufficient raw material keeps production moder-

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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ate as compared with the possible consuming outlets eager for deliveries and securing them only occasionally and not in full amounts required.

Ionones.—In plentiful supply and selling freely as demand holds fair.

Menthol.—High priced goods continue to arrive from Brazil and are owned by consumers prior to arrival. Recent additions to stocks totaled 316 cases of high cost goods, bought prior to April 17. There is not much material left for the open market. Soon, any goods arriving from Brazil cannot show a cost in excess of $15 per pound, duty paid, United States ports.

Methyl Salicylate.—Production moving promptly into consumption. No surplus stocks reported in any quarter. Undertones continue strong.

Musk.—Production does not gain, mainly because of raw material limitations. Stocks of distributors reported comparatively small in size. Prices firmly maintained. Some quarters totally out of stock.

Ethylhexanediol Offered

Ethylhexanediol, a high-boiling, colorless glycol, with limited water solubility is currently being produced in commercial quantities by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, a unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation. Ethylhexanediol is said to be the first glycol of limited water solubility that has been produced in commercial quantities and is a possible raw material for the manufacture of materials where improved water resistance and higher solubility in hydrocarbons are desirable. Ethylhexanediol is also of possible use as an intermediate for perfume fixatives and synthetic resins. In addition, it is said to have probable cosmetic application since it resembles glycerol in its softening action on the skin.

Dr. Midgley Honored By Ohio State Univ.

Dr. Thomas Midgley, jr., president of the American Chemical Society, and discoverer of tetraethyl lead, has received the honorary degree of doctor of science from Ohio State University. Dr. Midgley, who is vice-president of Ethyl Corporation, was cited for his achievements in fuel research.

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Petroleum Derivatives

With the entire petroleum refinery industry in the United States straining its fractionating capacity to the utmost in an intensified effort to meet the seemingly insatiable demands of the Allied fighting forces in the European and Pacific theatres of war, and with all this country's transportation facilities bending every effort to the speediest possible movement of aviation gasoline and its ingredients to the fighting fronts, there is a further dwindling of supplies of gasoline, ranging downward in rating from "premium" to third rate, and also in liquefied petroleum gases, petroleum solvents and both fuel and lubricating oils available for civilian uses.

So gigantic is the war drain upon America's petroleum resources becoming that even the unprecedently great domestic production of crude oil is proving insufficient for essential private industries after the requirements of war production are met. Independent refining interests in the Midwest and Gulf coast continue to report their inability to procure enough crude oil to supply more than a small percentage of civilian needs in the principal derivatives. And the limit of expanding crude oil production from present known reserves appears to have been reached, despite the action of Federal government bureaus in the direction of furnishing incentives for amplified drilling activities with an easing of restrictions on drilling and equipment of oil and gas wells throughout the country and with the furnishing of subsidies of 20 cents to 35 cents per barrel on crude oil obtained after August 1 from "stripper" or secondary production wells, having present yields of under five barrels to above seven but short of nine barrels daily, not to mention two additional individual price markups for oil procured from small new fields, one in Louisiana and the other in Texas.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Much gratification has been expressed during the past week over the action of the War Production Board in liberalizing the provisions of its amended order M-150, by increasing the list of permitted uses of the high solvency aromatic naphthas specified in this order.

As reported in the July 3 issue of OPD, WPB accomplished this greatly desired result by clarifying its definition of Class A petroleum solvents, with the specifications of an initial boiling point of 185 degrees and of a dry point not in excess of 365 degrees F., and by reducing from 92 to 38 the uses prohibited in Class A while exempting from that schedule certain small uses requiring only limited amounts and also by permitting three new uses of the solvents grouped in Class B: (1) for vinyl coatings (on military orders only) where spray application is required; (2) for specification coatings (on military orders only) where the specification states that the use of Class B solvents is required, and (3) for brake lining, clutch facing and coated abrasives, with the permitted use of Class B solvents in aircraft coatings broadened so as to include all coatings for aircraft, including instruments and parts and with the small order exemption for Class B solvents now allowing the unrestricted use of one drum a month for any end use required for military orders.

It is also noteworthy in connection with this clarified and liberalized order that, for the benefit of the paint manufacturer, suppliers are now required to state specifically in writing the type of solvent shipped.

Cleaners' Naphtha. — A seasonally active buying interest continues to be exhibited in this naphtha for both military and civilian account. Market firm throughout.

Lacquer Diluent. — Still moving steadily into the paint and varnish trade. Tone stable.

Mineral Spirit.—Being shipped into consuming channels in considerable volume. Prices well maintained.

Rubber Solvent. — Synthetic rubber manufacturers continue taking virtually the entire current output of this solvent. Market growing stronger daily.

Stoddard Solvent. — Continues in seasonally keen request on both military and civilian scores. Tone holding firm.

Stove Naphtha.—In increasing demand but with the buying movement expected to be slackened by the imminent issuance of an OPA order, providing rationing control in seven States in the Midwest and Northwest which, while exempting industrial users, is aimed at stopping abuses in the use of this naphtha as motor fuel.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Offerings are generally being rapidly absorbed by paint interests, especially those engaged in war production work. Prices firmly held.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Crude petroleum, Vacherie field, La., 9c. per bbl., and Alta Mesa field, Tex., 12½c. per bbl.

Prices Reduced

None

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, July 7.—Petroleum solvents are moving well in this area, with more market activity indicated than in some time. Despite mixed conditions in consuming industries, the aggregate demand still seems to be heavy.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—As revealed in the recent urgent plea of the military authorities, for an inconceivably vast amount of 100-octane gasoline to facilitate the European invasion campaign, war requirements in this liquefied petroleum gas are becoming so gargantuan as to leave little for home heating and other civilian industrial uses. Market very strong throughout.

Heptane.—Moving steadily into consuming channels. Prices firmly held.

Hexane.—Continues in fair request. Tone stable.

Octanes. — Buying interest steadily mounting. Market strong.

Pentanes.—In unabatedly brisk request. Prices firmly held.

Propane.—With conditions identical with those characterizing the market for butane, this lighter hydrocarbon is also moving in ever-increasing volume into war uses.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes. — Standard process types continue moving steadily into consuming channels and a fair-sized business is also reported in all other kinds. Tone stable.

Paraffin.—Although there is still a fair supply of crude scale and refined grades, the domestic demand for the principal types of paraffin continues brisk and it is expected that Lend-Lease procurement agencies will soon be clamoring for even greater quantities of this material in both crude and refined forms throughout the current quarter and the fourth quarter of this year. If the Lend-Lease purchases materialize in the second half of this year to the extent now expected, it will become increasingly difficult to obtain private export licenses. It appears likely, therefore, that consumption in the last half of this year will increase to an extent well in excess of production. The Bureau of Mines reports that stocks on hand have declined since the outset of this year by nearly 10,000,000 pounds, despite an increase in production of just about that amount each month over the output for the corresponding months of last year.

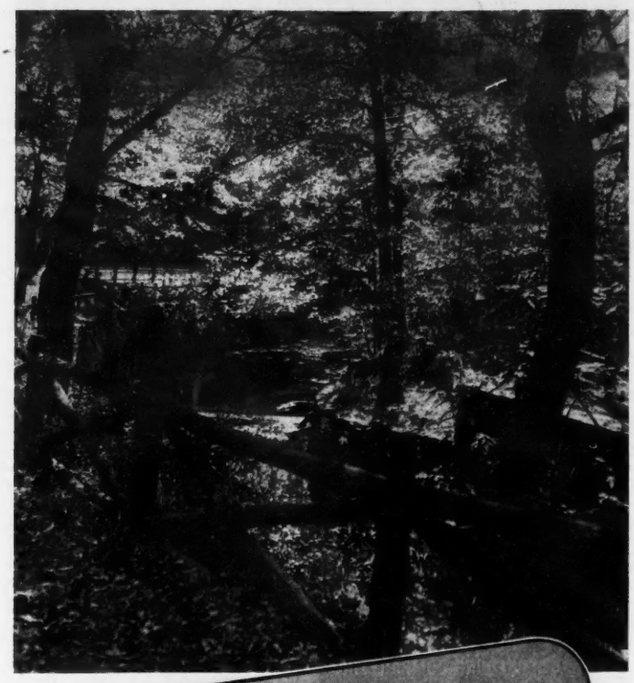
Petrolatums.—Shipments of U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades going forward at a steadily increasing rate. Market holding firm. WPB's New York Regional Redistribution Division is offering 12,891 pounds of black paraffin petroleum jelly.

White Mineral Oils.—Both U. S. P. and technical grades continue moving steadily into consuming channels. Leading producers are still holding their prices firmly but considerable price shading is nevertheless being indulged in by smaller suppliers.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—Further evidence of the spirited and indefatigable ef-

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.



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forts of American petroleum interests to prove up new oilfields and amplify the output of the so-called "secondary production" or stripper wells under the incentive of long promised subsidy payments has been furnished within the past week by the news of the coming in of a huge "gusher" well in what promises to be one of the outstanding oil pools since the discovery of the famous East Texas field, fourteen years ago, and by the plans of owners of the "stripper" wells to swell the yields of these wells after August 1, when the Defense Supplies Corporation's subsidy program will become effective.

These subsidy payments call for 35 cents per barrel on the production in fields which average less than five barrels per well per day; 25 cents per barrel on the output of fields averaging five or more but less than seven barrels per well per day and 20 cents per barrel in that of fields averaging seven or more but less than nine barrels per day.

Domestic production of crude oil has reached a new peak level for the week ended July 1, when it showed daily average of 4,586,750 barrels, which was 3,550 barrels more than that for the previous week and even 1,150 barrels in excess of PAW's recommendation for June.

Crude runs to stills for the same week have continued constant at 4,638,000 barrels daily, with the reporting refiners, representing 87.2 percent of the total refining capacity of the country, continuing to operate at 94.5 percent.

In pursuance of its policy of authorizing increased prices for crude oil only in instances where they appear to be specially warranted, OPA has established higher prices on crude oil taken from two additional fields. It has thus granted an increase of 9 cents per barrel to $1.30 for 40-degree gravity and above oil from the Vacherie field, in Louisiana, and a markup of 12 cents per barrel to $1.45 for 40-degree gravity and above oil from the Alta Mesa field in Texas.

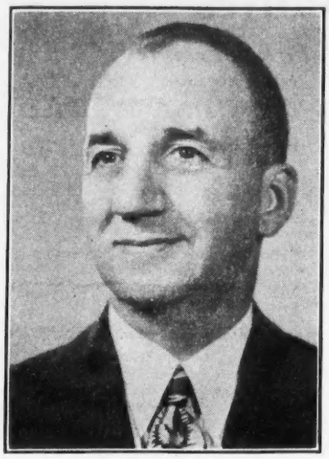
Gasoline.—With the entire petroleum refining industry bending every effort to meeting the gargantuan war requirements in high-octane gasoline, the supply of ordinary types of gasoline available for civilian uses is being reduced daily to levels far below the needs the agricultural communities and other non-military interests.

Although final action is still pending, control over 73-octane gasoline is expected to be transferred soon from OPA to the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davis has announced that consumption of gasoline during the next 90 days will reach an all-time high, with military requirements exceeding those of any other essential user. Stocks have revealed a record reduction of late, showing on July 1 a decline of 2,441,000 barrels from the previous week to 83,559,000 barrels.

Fuel Oil.—The supply situation in fuel oil continues "spotty," with the flow into the New England States for storage against Winter needs proceeding uninterruptedly but offset in some measure by shortages reported in the Middlewest. The Federal Power Commission reports the consumption of fuel oil for May as having totaled 1,514,237 barrels, as compared with 1,489,504 barrels during April, an increase of 1.7 percent.

Joins Velsicol Corp.



Lt. Col. A. S. Behrman, who has recently returned to inactive duty (reserve) status after two years of active army service, has become associated with the Velsicol Corporation, Chicago, as vice-president and director of research.

Trade Briefs

B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, has published a new catalog section on its line of adhesives or cements.

Robert T, Purkins has been elected president and chairman of the Autoline Oil Company, Baltimore, which also operates as the William C. Robinson & Son Company.

James C. Anderson has been appointed assistant comptroller of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. He will succeed James C. McCobb, who will continue to serve as a director of the company.

Ohio Oil Company, Los Angeles, Calif., and of Findlay, Ohio, has been granted preference ratings for construction of an extension to an oil refinery in Lovell, Wyo., to cost approximately $62,970.

Francis J. Licata of Metasap Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., has delivered two lectures on the subject of "Metallic Soaps" before Dr. J. J. Mottiello's class on Paint and Varnish Technology at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

Tide Water Associated Oil Company has appointed Drew L. Hines as manager of transportation and supplies, Eastern division, with headquarters in New York. Mr. Hines succeeds George J. Hanks, vice-president, who has resigned.

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Fertilizer Materials

War Food Administration lifted restrictions on use of nitrogenous fertilizer materials except edible oilseed meals last week by the revocation of WFO-12 and promulgation of WFO-105. Both actions became effective July 1 and were brought about by the fact that both government and industry know the situation of organic nitrogen with greater certainty than they did a year ago. A distribution procedure has been devised whereby fertilizer manufacturers can obtain organic nitrogenous materials in 1944-1945 under practically the same general condition which prevailed last year. Arrangements have also been made to alleviate inequities in distribution which might occur. Formerly the order restricted the acquisition and use of such materials as fertilizer to 70 percent of the amount, in terms of nitrogen acquired and used in the base period July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942. Subsequently this percentage was raised 80 percent.

Approved list of Victory Garden fertilizer designates one grade of mixed goods for each of the 38 states. For states in areas covered by New England, middle Atlantic, Southeastern, Florida and West South central, 5-10-5 was specified. Middle West section, 4-12-4 and for states along the Pacific coast 6-10-4. In addition, soda nitrate, ammonia nitrate, superphosphate, muriate of potash and straight carriers of organic nitrogen are designated as Victory Garden grades for all states. Fertilizer manufacturers and dealers may not deliver in a package of less than 80 pounds, any other grade for use in Victory Gardens and it must be labeled Victory Garden Fertilizer for food production only.

Florida phosphate rock producers were granted an advance in the ceiling price, averaging 20c. a ton by OPA.

Farmers in Montana and adjacent states will have supplies of mustard seed meal or cake available for fertilizer purposes as the result of the establishment of two oil mills at Conrad and one at Great Falls, Mont.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate. — Production from byproduct coke for May was given by the Bureau of Mines at 139,456,216 pounds compared with 135,321,465 pounds in April and 128,571,000 pounds for May, 1943. Supplies at the end of May amounted to 90,472,332 pounds against 53,196,937 pounds at the end of April and 40,396,590 pounds at the end of May, 1943.

Bone Meal.—Supply situation did not improve to any appreciable degree. Some car lots reached the market and were purchased readily by feeders at ceiling figures. The market has remained above the fertilizer level for several months. War Food Administration purchased 80,000 pounds of meat and bonemeal during May.

Castor Pomace.—All nearby production has been purchased and it was doubtful if any additional material could be found for August shipment. There were buying orders unfilled at the close.

Dried Blood.—Demand not so urgent as noted recently. Buyers have assumed a waiting attitude. Bids were in the market, but not at ceiling figures while sellers were not inclined to meet buyers' views. There seemed to be a little more domestic material around.

Fish Meal.—Trading remained restricted through the absence of offerings. Reports from the South indicated that several thousand tons of scrap have been sold on a when-and-if basis, but it was not believed much of this material would be converted into meal. Advices regarding the menhaden catch appeared fairly satisfactory.

Hoof Meal.—Odd car lots reached the market without attracting buyers' attention. Like some of the other nitrogenous materials, sellers' ideas were considered too high.

Oilseed Meals.—Lifting of restrictions on use of nitrogenous products by WFA excepted oilseed meals. In explanation WFA stated that the amount of edible oilseed meal available for fertilizer purposes is restricted because of heavy requirements for livestock feed. However, fertilizer manufacturers and consumers who used edible oilseed meals in the 1941-1942 season may, by applying on or before September 30, 1944, receive a proportionate share of the meals available for use as fertilizer in 1944-1945.

Soda Nitrate.—Shipments continued steady under WPB regulations. Demand for direct application well up to seasonal expectations. Market held firm position.

Tankage.—Supply conditions for domestic appeared somewhat freer. No sales were reported to feeders at ceiling levels as buyers showed conservatism and were looking for some inducements to purchase.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Florida phosphate rock, 20c. a long ton.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—An average increase of 20c. a ton in producers' maximum prices was granted by OPA and became effective July 6, 1944, for Florida material. The advance was expected by the trade, and will cover to some extent the higher wages paid to labor. Along with this increase, OPA also announced a revision of regulations covering Florida land pebble, hard phosphate rock and Tennessee brown phosphate rock. The revised regulation made no other changes in prices. Demand from acidulators has continued active with output heavily sold ahead. Shipments from mines were as large as labor conditions would permit.

Superphosphate.—Increased cost of basic material to producers of superphosphate will require an upward adjustment of prices of the latter only at the wholesale level, OPA stated. There will be no reflection of higher prices for superphosphate or mixed fertilizer sold to farmers. Reports continued to be heard of labor shortages holding down production.

Potashes

Producers continued busy with contract shipments. Output was maintained at peak levels, with prospects favorable to a gradual expansion. The market held a firm position under a steady demand, the movement being subject to WPB regulations.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Continued heavy shipments from mines reflected the steady consuming demand for sulphur. Ample supplies above ground have permitted prompt shipments. Transportation facilities have been able to handle material without unusual difficulty to date. No material change could be noted in conditions governing Spanish pyrites. Uncertainty of shipments from supply sources has restricted market activity.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, July 7.—Independence day with its period of holidays has lightened interest in the fertilizer material market during this week. Operations of fertilizer plants busy on productoin of base goods are reported reduced for the same reason. Fertilizer manufacturers in the southern states are worried most about a supply of organic ammoniates for next season with little hope that the extremely acute situation will be eased. Concern is also expressed about the supply of ammonium nitrate that has been produced by ordnance plants but which are now expected to have their hands full replacing ammunition now being consumed as never before in military actions.

Baltimore, July 7.—Fish Scrap.—Reports from Chesapeake Bay and from the entire North Atlantic fishing territory was to the effect that the week had been quite a good one, with catches about up to the best of the season so far. But with this news also was coupled the statement that no new sales of the ammoniate had been made. Superphosphate.—Revised Schedule N-205 which has gone into effect and marks up the ceiling by one cent over the level that has prevailed for sometime. Under this revision the ceiling at Baltimore, Maryland and Alexandria, Richmond, and Lynchburg, Va., is pushed up from 64 to 65 cents per unit of available phosphoric acid for material less than 22 percent on bulk sales by producers to manufacturer or mixer of fertilizers.

Chicago, July 7.—The nitrogenous fertilizer materials market was quiet and steady. Buying was following lines which in general were routine. Orders have been making good comparisons with those of earlier periods. Supplies of livestock have been such as to indicate little change in the effects on the fertilizer materials as a result. Blood is quiet. Tankage is in good call. Bone materials are holding their own. Prices were unchanged.

A.P.C. to Sell Holdings Of American Potash

OPD Washington Bureau

The Alien Property Custodian is drafting a plan for the sale of securities to the public of former German-controlled companies. The plan calls for distribution sufficiently wide so that foreign interests will not be able to regain control of the companies.

One of the first offerings of stock of large corporations to the public will be 479,726 shares of the American Potash & Chemical Company, which were owned by foreign nationals and was vested by the Alien Property Custodian on October 20, 1942. The exact date of the public offering of American Potash stock has not as yet been definitely determined.

Fertilizer Order Changed

—Continued from page 5

fertilizer material as he delivered for those uses from his 1940-41 or 1941-42 supply, whichever is greater. This was not required during the past year.

(3) In producing specialty fertilizers, manufacturers may use as much nitrogen and potash as they used for the same purpose in the year ended June 30, 1943, or the preceding year. This past year they could use 50 percent of the nitrogen and potash used in specialty fertilizer during the year ended June 30, 1942. Next season, manufacturers of specialty fertilizers may not use a greater quantity of organic nitrogen than they used during the 1943-44 season. Specialty fertilizer is prepared for use on lawns, shrubbery, trees, flowers, bulbs, parks, roadsides, cemeteries, golf courses, trees and other ornamental plants.

(4) For the commercial production of flowers, bulbs, shrubs, trees, and ornamental plants, the amounts of fertilizer (in terms of nitrogen and potash) that may be used by any person, or delivered to him, are restricted to the amounts used by the consumer for the same purposes in the year ended June 30, 1943, or the preceding year, whichever is greater.

(5) The rules for labeling Victory Garden fertilizer are changed slightly. Other providisions of amendment No. 1 are substantially the same as those of the original order.

Del-Mar-Va Ass'n Views Postwar Problems

The postwar relationship between government and industry, with special reference to the production and distribution of fertilizers, was discussed by Charles Brand, executive secretary of the National Fertilizer Association, before the meeting of the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula Fertilizer Association, held in Ocean City, Md., July 1. Approximately 100 members and guests were in attendance. John L. Morris, president of the association, emphasized the need for maintaining cooperative relationships with State agricultural colleges and experiment stations and with Federal agencies in the postwar period.

Trade Briefs

National Adhesives Division of the National Starch Products, Inc., New York, has published a new booklet entitled "The What, Where, Why, How of Resyn Adhesives."

Standard Coated Products Corporation has called a special stockholders' meeting for June 23 to vote upon a proposed merger with Interchemical Corporation, New York.

Mercaptoethanol, a liquid with the properties of both an alcohol and a mercaptan, has recently been developed by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York, and is now available in limited quantities.

Sirota Chemical Corporation, Brooklyn, has been incorporated with a capital of 100 shares no par value, to manufacture and compound chemicals, drugs, dyes and cleaning fluids. Subscribers are Bernard Sirrotta, Ross Sirrotta and Thelma Sirrotta.

Beryl-bearing pegmatite deposits located near Drake, Col., have been studied in some detail by geologists of the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior. The deposits are under lease to the United Beryllium Ores & Metals Corporation, Denver. A geologic map and short report describing the deposit have been prepared. Copies may be obtained by those who are directly interested in the deposit upon application to the Director, Geological Survey, Washington 25.

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
MADE IN THE U.S.A. — Barrett NITROGEN
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

FERTILIZER MATERIALS
Conditioners and Fillers A Specialty
THE DICKERSON COMPANY
BROKERS — IMPORTERS — EXPORTERS
DREXEL BUILDING - - PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

Producers of
SULPHUR
Large stocks carried at all times, permitting prompt shipments . . . Uniformly high purity of 99½% or better . . . Free of arsenic, selenium and tellurium.
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR Co. Inc.
75 E. 45th Street New York 17, N.Y.
Mine: Newgulf, Texas

For current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

KEEP PRODUCTION IN HIGH GEAR

PEBBLE MILLS 250, 500, 1500 gal. Silex Lined and Unlined

3 ROLL MILLS 6" x 14"; 12" x 30"; 16" x 40"

DEVINE No. 34 Double Door VACUUM DRYER 20 Shelves 84" x 184"

2 DEVINE Rot. Vac. DRYERS 3' x 25'; 5' x 30'

11 OLIVER PRESSURE FILTERS Vert. 25" x 69"; 100 sq. ft.

2 KELLY FILTERS 250 sq. ft. and 450 sq. ft. 2 Larger SWEETLAND FILTERS

MIKRO, GRUENDLER, RAYMOND, WILLIAMS PULVERIZERS

ROTEX SIFTERS and SCREENS 20" x 48" to 54" x 120" and others

1 ROTARY DIGESTER Jacketed; 6' x 13'

2 BUFFALO, DEVINE CRYSTALLIZERS 6' Dia. x 37" high; P.D.

7 Heavy COPPER TANKS 950 Gal; 4' x 9'

5 CAST STEEL Jktd. Agtd. PROCESS KETTLES; 46 x 9"

1—1500 GAL. Jktd. Agtd. KETTLE 8' Dia. x 4' D.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
EAST 9th STREET & EAST RIVER DRIVE, NEW YORK

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Agencies Wanted

CHEMICAL JOBBING company covering South Texas is desirous of hearing from principals who are interested in reaching this territory. This active oil, agricultural and manufacturing area has tremendous postwar possibilities. BOX 1791, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Agents Wanted

MANUFACTURERS AGENT wanted: Now serving paint and varnish manufacturers to sell a line of grinding liquids in the middle west. BOX 233, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Containers Wanted

WANTED: Five thousand one gallon square cans in cartons. Farboil Paint Co., Key Highway, Baltimore 30, Md.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—Two Burke electric motors. One 25 h.p. and one 40 h.p. Both are two phase, 60 cycle, 220 volts, 900 r.p.m. F. O. Pierce Company, Long Island City, N. Y. Thompson-STillwell 4-0550.

ANALYTICAL SCALE for sale. Phone mornings. ATwater 9-7407.

Equipment Offered

PEBBLE MILLS 18 in. x 27 in. porcelain lined; 30 gallon one-piece stoneware; 2(in. copper basket laundry extractor; new centrifugal pump and motor 30 GPM 100 ft. head; steel tank, 8,000 gallons Lawler Company, Durham avenue and L. V. R. R., Metuchen, N. J.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 225, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Back 5th War Loan Drive—*BUY WAR BONDS*

LIQUIDATION Complete WHITING PLANT

AT BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY

1—24" dia. x 40" PENNSYLVANIA SINGLE ROLL CRUSHER.

1—18" x 18" LANCASTER TWO-ROLL CRUSHER.

1—HARDINGE CONICAL PEBBLE MILL, 6' x 36", silex lined, silent chain drive, motor and starter.

3—DORR BOWL CLASSIFIERS—10' dia. bowl with 2'3"x19'8" rake, 12' dia. bowl with 2'3"x21'4" rake, 15' dia. bowl with 2'3"x23' rake.

1—OLIVER DUPLEX DRY VACUUM PUMP, 14" x 8".

1—HARDINGE CONSTANT WEIGHT FEEDER, with motor.

3—DORR THICKENER MECHANISMS—Trays and Superstructures for 20' dia. x 10'; 30' dia. x 12'; 40' dia. x 12'.

4—DORRCO DIAPHRAGM PUMPS, single and duplex.

1—8' x 8' OLIVER ROTARY CONTINUOUS VACUUM FILTER.

3—RAYMOND BROS. "IMP" PULVERIZERS, 1—No. 30, 2—No. 40. Each with direct connected motor starting equipment, cyclone collector, tubular dust collector and all inter-connecting piping.

1—HORIZONTAL STEEL STORAGE TANK 8'x28' 10,000 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS: Packers, Fuel Oil Pumps, Magnetic Separator, Portable Drills, Electric Grinder, etc.

QUICK ACTION! WIRE—PHONE—WRITE

Special Items from Stock

1—Baker Perkins, 100 gal. stainless steel clad VACUUM MIXER, with heatable stainless steel sigma blades.

2—70" x 30' RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, Type A-9.
1—5' x 12' Vacuum DRUM DRYER, Buffalo Foundry complete with accessories.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 36" x 12'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4' x 12'.
2—28" x 60" ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, m.d.
2—Buflovak 6' dia. Jack. Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.
4—6 TRUCK DRYERS, Philadelphia Textile.
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 70" x 30'.
1—7'6" x 75' Indirect Heat ROTARY DRYER.
1—Carrier, 24 TRUCK DRYERS with aeroßn coils and enameled trays.
2—PEBBLE MILLS, 1—4' x 4' Burrstone Lined; 1—32" x 42" Rubber Lined; 4—30 gal. porcelain lined. Other Sizes.
3—CRUSHING ROLLS, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works; 36" x 16" Sturtevant.
6—DRY POWDER MIXERS various sizes. To 3000 lbs.
2—W. & P. MIXERS, sizes 21-X-DB jacketed 625 gal.
2—4-Roll RAYMOND HIGH SIDE MILLS for extremely fine pulverizing.
1—4'x6' OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTER; 2—8'x8'.
8—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surfaces; 5 copper, 2 steel tubes.
6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 4-Roll Low Side; No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000
1—Day 5-roll, high speed ROLLER MILL, 12" x 32" with roller bearings and motor drive.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.
10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT
1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. tight WRAPPER.
2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.
1—36' dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.
1—355 c.f.m. AIR COMPRESSOR, with A.C. Motor
1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12.
2—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10 gal. per hour.
1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER.
9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 3' x 8", 3' x 36", 6' x 36"; also 6' x 12' Rod Mill.
5—ROTARY KILNS, 4' x 30' 6' x 60', 8' x 125', 8' x 135'.
2—BELT CONVEYORS, 30" x 130', 16" x 65'.
3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS.
1—Abbe Blutergess No. 2 SIFTER; 1—No. OS, m.d.
2—Gen. Ceramic 40" dia. x 15' high ABSORPTION TOWERS.
30—Jacketed Kettles, 20 gal. to 2000 gal.
3—ROLLER MILLS, 6' x 14", 12 x 30, 16 x 40 water cooled.
2—K. K. 18-spout Rotary Gravity hand FILLERS.
1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER
4—150 gal. aluminum TANKS, cone bottom.
1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER, 50 lb. belt driven.
4—Granberg LIQUID METERS.
1—No. 7; 2—Colton TUBE or JAR FILLER.
2—Colton hand TUBE FILLERS and CLOSERS.
2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.
2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS.
2—World Rotary auto. LABELERS
1—C. C. & S. 7-head Jumbo CROWNER.
1—5' dia. all Copper Jack. and Coil VACUUM PAN, complete with condenser and steam drums, Vac. Pump.

LIQUIDATION

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT OF FORMER CENTRAL SUGAR CO. DECATUR, INDIANA

1—Battery of 5—40" BRONZE BASKET, Western States 1600 RPM, belt driven CENTRIFUGALS, ball bearing, water-cooled heads; mixer with Stevens mingler coil, syrup troughs, all supporting framework, unloaders.
1—Battery 6—40" and 1 battery 4—40" American Tool BRONZE BASKET, 1200 RPM., belt driven CENTRIFUGALS, plain bearings, mixer, supporting framework, syrup troughs, unloaders.
1—12,000 sq. ft., QUADRUPLE EFFECT, all steel, vertical tube EVPORATOR, complete with all piping, pumps, etc.
1—19,000 sq. ft., QUADRUPLE EFFECT, horizontal, brass tube EVAPORATOR, with all piping, pumps, etc.
4—8'x12' All Steel OLIVER FILTERS, complete with all pumps and receivers.
2—8x10 Wood Stave OLIVER FILTERS, complete with all pumps and accessories.
3—No. 12 SWEETLAND FILTERS, iron leaves on 4" centers.
8—JUICE HEATERS, 500 to 750 sq. ft. H. S.
1—Hersey double unit ROTARY DRYER OR GRANULATOR.
2—Burman ROTARY DOUBLE SHELL DIRECT HEAT PULP DRYERS.
Miscellaneous: Crystallizers, Pumps, Package Machinery, Dryers, Coil and Calandria Pans

Send for Printed Circular

Arrange to Inspect

EXPELLERS

6—Anderson No. 1 OIL EXPELLERS, with feeders, tempering apparatus, 15 HP AC motors—rebuilt.

1—Sperry Iron FILTER PRESS, 36" x 36", 38 chambers.
7—50 gal. copper steam jacketed VACUUM PANS, complete, other sizes to 750 gal.
1—Robinson 22" ball bearing ATTRITION MILL, with 2—15 H. P. A. C. motors.
1—300 gal. COPPER steam jack. KETTLE, with bronze agitator.
1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. 6 head CAPPER & CAP FEEDER, M. D.
1—(new) Stokes "T" single punch TABLET MACHINE, 1¾", var. speed and A. C. motor; 1—Stokes F, ¾", belt driven.

1—No. 12 SWEETLAND FILTER with 36 monel leaves, 250 mesh, grooved.

WANTED: Idle Machines
Single Items or Complete Plants.
You can help War Production by sending us your list.

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.

13-18 Park Row
New York 7, N. Y.

FOR OVER 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

Shops: 335 Doremus Ave.
Newark 5, N. J.

Financing Offered

FINANCING ARRANGED for paint-varnish manufacturing company. Also funds to heirs, legatees, trust estates, etc. State requirements, etc. Confidentially. BOX 235, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

RUBBER PRODUCTS: 14 in. industrial Neoprene gloves, tubing, 5/16 in. x ⅛ in. nipples, syringe tubing, invalid cushions, etc. Close out quantities. Cavalcade Trading Company, 475 Fifth avenue. MU 3-1093.

Materials Offered

FOR SALE: Alkali, refined fish oil, 25,000 pounds; alkali, refined soya bean oil, 15,000 pounds. For particulars, BOX 232, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Wanted

DO NOT wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. BOX 238, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Wanted

SOLVENTS, solvent blends, thinners, cleaners, dopes, lacquers, resins, plasticizers and allied compositions. Substantial lacquer manufacturer seeks sources for either prime or contaminated, off-spec or distressed materials. BOX 126, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WILL PURCHASE your surplus stock of chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents. Are you overstocked due to formula change or government cancellations? Write fully. Will make immediate offer. BOX 237, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

CHEMIST WANTED—Seeking man who has developed new products for postwar market, such as household cleaners, powder paints and similar specialties which can be marketed in powder form. Give full particulars regarding developments, background, remuneration, etc. BOX 228, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT CHEMIST — Research position. Experience desired, especially with development work in paints. Chemistry major with a graduate degree. Salary: Open. Middlewest research institute. BOX 216, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

CHEMICAL BUYER wanted, unusual opportunity. Old established chemical export-import house has opening in purchasing department. Applicant must be experienced and have thorough knowledge chemical industry, acquaintance and contacts with chemical manufacturers. All replies strictly confidential. Please write fully. BOX 231, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

GLUE SERVICE man with following in plywood and furniture trades, to sell and service urea and phenolic types of resin adhesives, highest quality. Direct connection with reliable manufacturer. Commission or other satisfactory arrangement. Give full details, your experience and present connection. BOX 234, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST WANTED—Experienced young paint chemist wanted by progressive manufacturer. Opportunity of a lifetime to advance with aggressive, hard-hitting organization. Write your qualifications in detail. BOX 236, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

FACTORY MANAGER — Experienced (over 10 yrs.) in purchasing (pigments, etc.), personnel relations, general supervision, etc., college graduate, draft exempt. Available by August 15. BOX 229, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST, 16 years all around practical experience in paints, varnishes, wood and industrial finishes, desires position as factory superintendent, production man or in charge of varnish plant, with progressive firm, big or small. Good varnishmaker. Effective plant supervisor. BOX 230, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SPECIALS

Jacketed Autoclave, 500 Gal., with Ag.
Haveg Vacuum Tank, 1000 Gal., with Ag.
Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 100 GFM.
Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x26".
Stokes "T" Single Punch Tablet Machine.
Rotary Tablet Mach. Type Stokes D—1".
Shriver 24" Wd. P & F Filter Press, C.D.
Abbe Pebble Mill, 200 Gal., Silex Lined.

"Ask for our Removal Bulletin "R."

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N. Y.)
59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

FOR SALE

1—3000 lb. Wolf horiz. Batch Mixer.
2—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryers.
1—No. 30 Day Imperial Mixer.
1—6 x 15' Allis Chalmers Tube Mill.
2—Colloid Mills requiring 40 hp. each.
2—12 x 32" and 16 x 40" 3-roll Mills.
4—Lead Lined Tanks 400-1000 gallons
2—Blue Streak Hammer Mills—15K and 20J.
1—No. 150 Kelly Filter.
1—2 x 5' double drum Flaking Roll.
2—3 x 6' and 4 x 9' Lard Rolls.
1—Roll Briquetting Machine.
1—26 x 24" Link Belt type A 2-roll Crusher.
2—No. 2 and No. 3 Gyratory Crushers.

What equipment have you for sale?
LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO
909 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

SPECIALS!

4—Jacketed, Agitated Steel Kettles, 650, 600, 375 gal.
1—Kent High Speed 13"x33" 4 Roller Mill, 20 HP motor.
1—Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 45 gpm, 5 HP motor.
3—Oliver Rotary Filters, 5'x8', 8'x3', 8'x11'.
5—Shriver and Independent 24" and 42" Wood Filter Presses.
1—Sperry 24" C.I. Filter Press.
29—Centrifugals, 32", 40", 48" steel, bronze baskets, motor driven, top. bottom discharge.
3—Hersey Rotary Dryers, 5'x30', 5'x21'.
2—Scott 4'x8' Vacuum Cookers.
1—Buffalo 24"x20" Vacuum Drum Dryer.
5—Rotary Dryers, 4'x30', 6'x42', 6'x60'.
1—Union Viscolizer, 100 gph.
6—Williams, JayBee Gruendler Hammer Mills.
2—Jeffrey Hammer Mills, 36"x24", 24"x18".
10—Abbe Pebble Mills, 30 to 200 gal.
3—Roller Mills, 9"x24", 12"x30".
4—Tyler Screens, 3'x5', 4'x5'.
1—Stokes Steel Vacuum Pan, 100 gal.
2—1750 gal. Lead Lined Pressure Tanks.
2—Jacketed Stills, 500 and 350 gal., with columns and condensers.
10—Condensers, 20 to 300 sq. ft.
5—Jacketed, Closed Steel Receivers, 45, 60, 100 and 200 gal.
3—Sweetland Filters, No. 12, with 72 leaves.
1—Copper Rotary Dryer, 6'x17'.
4—Rectangular Tanks, 8'x12'x19'6".
2—Marcy 6'x4½' Manganese Lined Ball Mills.
2—6'x5' Jacketed Closed Pressure Kettles.
2—Fletcher 40" Centrifugals, motor driven, bottom discharge, with Louis Allis 10 HP High Torque Motors, 3/60/220 volt.
3—Sharples No. 6 Super Centrifuges.
2—6' Buflovak Atmospheric Crystallizers.

Miscellaneous: Complete stocks pumps, tanks, filters, boilers, etc.

WANTED: Your idle equipment. Help the war effort by sending us your lists today. We buy single items or complete plants.

BRILL
Equipment Co.
215 West 34th Street, New York 1, N. Y.

In Stock, For Delivery

1—Raymond No. 10 Imp Mill, complete.
1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill, complete.
3—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
1—Ertel 3 Spt. Vac. Bottle Filler.
1—Johnson 12" sq. Plate & Frame Iron Filter Press.
1—Sperry 18" sq. Iron Plate & Frame Filter Press.
2—Bonnot 27" dia. Recessed Iron Filter Press.
6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.
2—75 & 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
1—Dopp 50 gal. Jacketed, Agitated Kettle.
5—20, 35 & 150 gal. Closed, Agitated, Jacketed Copper Kettles.
20—50 gal. Vert. Agitated Steel Tanks with Nettco Drives.
1—Single Punch Preform Tablet Machine, ½".
3—Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters.
3—Homogenizers, 5 HP, 7½ HP, & 10 HP.
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
1—25 gal. Ross Double Arm Heavy Duty Tilting Mixer.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 25 to 150 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
2—Coombs Gyratory Sifters, 1/3 & ½ HP.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 3 Gyratory Sifter.
2—Robinson 20" M.D. Attrition Mills.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
2—DeLaval Separators, Lab. size & No. 302.
2—DeLaval Multiple Clarifiers, Nos. 300 & 600, motor driven.
2—Ross 8 & 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 8"x12".
3—5 Roll water cooled 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
2—Ross 3 Roll Water Cooled 12"x30" & 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7½"x20" & 7½"x30" Rolls.
10—Pebble & Jar Mills, Lab. to 50 gal.
1—Tolhurst 40" Centrifugal.
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
8—Lead & Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
5—Varnish Kettles, 100 to 200 gals.
10—Steel Tanks, up to 4000 gal.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
2—Schutz-O'Neill 16" & 20" Pulverizers.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
2—Williams No. 2XX & No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 HP.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
4—Gas Boilers, 1 to 10 HP.

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

LIQUIDATING

1—500 gallon Devine High Pressure Autoclave.
1—Dopp Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettle.
5—Copper Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettles.
3—Paterson Silex Lined Pebble Mills.
1—Rubber Lined Tank.
2—1000 gallon Soap Kettles.
4—8000 gallon Steel Pressure Tanks.
75—Ton Cast Iron Pipe, 8" to 18".
2—Bird Bronze Centrifuges.
2—Truck Dryers.
4—Permutit Water Softeners.
2—Elwell Parker Electric Trucks.
1—500 gal. Steam Jacketed Copper Kettle.
4—H & T Water Filters 8' x 20'.

Pumps, Boilers, Generators.
REPUBLIC TEXTILE EQUIPMENT CO.
40 Worth Street New York 13, N.Y.
Phone COrtlandt 7-1591

FOR SALE

4—100 gallon WERNER & PFLEIDERER mixers
3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—Kent 9 in. x 22 in.-5 roller Hi ROLLER MILL
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery
IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
50 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

Electric Hoists

Five (5) Link Belt Electric Hoists
ONE TON CAPACITY
With Crocker Wheeler 110 Volt D.C. Motors
$200.00 Each
F.O.B. Newark, N.J.

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVE., NEWARK 5, N.J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

OPA Sets Rule For Machinery Sellers

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Price Administration may establish a maximum price by written order where a seller or machinery service supplier does not compute his maximum price as required by the regulation covering machines and parts, and machinery services, OPA has announced. Effective July 3, 1944, the maximum price established by order in such cases will be in line with the level of prices established by the regulation, OPA said.

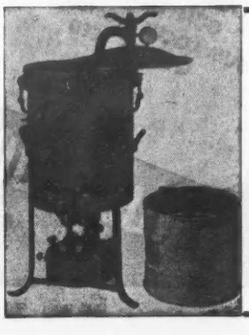
A change in the adjustment provision of the regulation is also made by amendment No. 121 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 136. Previously, in comparing normal base period over-all profits with current over-all profits, the base period profits were increased by 7 percent of the additional capital investment contributed entirely by the applicant, or its stockholders, since the normal base period.

The 7 percent figure has been removed from the adjustment provision, which will give OPA the desired leeway in considering the applicant's operating position. For purposes of comparison, base period profits, after July 3, will be adjusted on the basis of the percentage of net worth that the applicant was earning during the base period.

Foreign Trade Rules

Narcotics:—Peru has established a department of narcotics to control trade in narcotics, according to the Department of Commerce. The department which has taken over the duties formerly under the Narcotics Control Section will be subject to the authority of the Director-General of Public Health.

Pharmaceuticals:—A resolution declaring null and void the registry of all products of German origin, their sale in the country, and registries made in the Faculty of Pharmacy, has been passed by the Board of Directors of the Faculty of Pharmacy in February, 1944.



STERILIZERS or PRESSURE COOKERS *NEW*
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY - NO PRIORITY
A Perfect Unit for Canning or Hospital Use
Size 18" x 18"- Mounted on steel legs. A clamp-down cover, with safety valve and gauge, inside basket copper, will hold 24 quart mason jars. A 3-burner gasoline burner and steam coil with each Sterilizer.
PRICE $75.00 F.O.B. Philadelphia, Pa.
H. LOEB & SON
4603 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia 31, Pa.
TRinity 3400

Fiber Shipping Drums Order Changed

OPD Washington Bureau

Fiber shipping drums and pails have been placed under simplified controls with the revocation of fiber drum conservation order M-313 and the issuance of fiber drum limitation order L-337, the War Production Board has announced. Substantially the same controls that existed under M-313 continue, but paper work is greatly reduced as fiber drum delivery will no longer be specifically authorized by WPB.

Sheet plants manufacturing fiber containers may accept deliveries of corrugated and solid fiber sheets against second quarter orders and authorizations, even if the sheets were not received before June 30, 1944, or were not in transit on that date, according to a direction just issued. Allocations authorized in the second quarter may be delivered and accepted after July 1, it was explained, provided sheet plants placed their orders with their suppliers before June 20 and were entitled to the tonnage involved for the quarter ended June 30, 1944.

Chrome Pigments

—Continued from page 4

chromium oxide green and fifty pounds of zinc chromate per month, is now made applicable to everyone. This represents a new departure which may well be followed in other allocation orders, which now provide a small order exemption for unrestricted use of manufacturers to whom no allocation is made, but deny it to manufacturers receiving allocations. Under this order a manufacturer who receives an allocation may derive the benefit of the small order exemption in addition to his allocation.

Another new provision requires manufacturers receiving allocations who, for any reason, fail to place a purchase order and give shipping instructions for the entire amount before the end of the allocation period, to report to the War Production Board by letter within ten days after the end of the allocation period, stating the amount of allocated material which was not purchased and the reasons therefor.

Purchase orders for Class A pigments for the manufacture of marine paints for maintenance, repair and operating supplies as provided in preference rating order P-65 are now defined as exempt orders and a change in appendix C provides that "P-65 Marine Paints" may be inserted in lieu of the contract numbers required by the exempt order certification; also that a purchase order number of any of the government agencies specified in paragraph (a) (10) may be used in the certification in place of the contract number.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 64

Ginger.—Jamaica is still a problem child when it comes to getting assurance that goods will be shipped. In fact, cables sent to Kingston more often than not are ignored. The whole situation in ginger is tight.

Pepper.—Distribution of stocks of ground black pepper seems to be very uneven; some retail outlets in the East have lacked stocks for a long time while others can supply but moderately. The result has been the appearance of pepper substitutes. There are substantial and unsold stocks of pepper withheld from the market because to sell them at current ceilings would be to sell them at a loss to the holders.

Obituaries

Samuel S. Long

Samuel S. Long, identified with the varnish business since 1889, died June 29 in his home in Cedar Grove, N. J. For the past two years, Mr. Long has been in charge of production and sales of protective coatings for war for the Monroe Sander Corporation, paint and varnish manufacturer, Long Island City.

Frank H. Whipple

Frank H. Whipple, long prominent in the fertilizer industry and president of Olds & Whipple, Inc., Hartford, Conn., died June 30. He was eighty-eight years of age.

Born in New Braintree, Mass., started his career in the fertilizer industry sixty-seven years ago, having been affiliated with Olds & Whipple since its formation in 1877. From 1929 to 1934, Mr. Whipple was a member of the directorate of the National Fertilizer Association, and also served for many years as chairman of district No. 1. He was also president of the Otee Tobacco Corporation and the Clarest Company, and a director of the Hartman Tobacco Company.

Surviving are two sons and a daughter.

Robert Anderson, chief engineer in the marine department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for twenty-four years, died in his home in West New Brighton, Staten Island, July 4. He was fifty-one years of age.

Samuel R. Converse, vice-president of the Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., died in Bronxville July 1. He was forty-nine years of age.

William Val DeCamp, general manager of mines for Companie Minera de Oruro, died in Los Angeles recently. He was sixty-two years of age.

William F. Dorflinger, jr., Ohio representative for the cellophane division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., died last week. He was forty-two years of age.

Thomas F. Ryan, purchasing agent for the United Fruit Company, New York, died in his home in Upper Montclair, N. J., July 3. He was sixty-three years of age.

Sulphuric Unit for China

A chemical factory has been opened in Sinkiang Province, China, with a capacity of 500 kilograms of sulphuric acid daily, according to local press reports. The plant is said to be a provincial government enterprise.

Recent Imports

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BANANA, FLAKE—900 cs, Kannengiesser & Co
PASTE—200 cs, Kannengiesser & Co
195 cs, Harold Van Der Linde
BLOOD, DRIED—1,091 bgs, Wilson & Co
BRISTLES, HOG—5 cs, Gondrand Shipping Co
3 cs, Irving Trust Co
CAFFEINE, ANHYD—84 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk
50 bls, National City Bank
CASTOR BEANS—1,600 bgs, 253,500 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
1,727 bgs, 259,050 lbs, Commodity Credit Co
646 bgs, 96,900 lbs, Wilbur Ellis & Co
90 bgs, 13,500 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
1,411 bgs, 211,650 lbs, First National Bank
3,454 bgs, 518,100 lbs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co
COCOA BEANS—82,481 bgs, United States Commercial Co
COTTONSEED MEAL—11,000 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
5,080 bgs, United States Commercial Co
2,220 bgs, Aschraft, Wilkinson Co
55,000 bgs, Maurice Pincoffs Co
FISH LIVERS—20 bbls, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co
GLUE, BONE—195 bgs, Polish Trading Co
GUM, ARABIC—100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Jacques Wolf & Co
100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Dillon Chemical Co
100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
50 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Brewer & Co
100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, A D Isbetcherian
1,950 bgs, 429,000 lbs, N N Hakkak
700 bgs, 154,000 lbs, S B Penick & Co
1,200 bgs, 264,000 lbs, Henry Heide
450 bgs, 99,000 lbs, Frank Vliet Co
100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, D C Andrews & Co
750 bgs, 165,000 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, C M Van Sillevoldt
95 bgs, 20,900 lbs, G H Lincks
850 bgs, 187,000 lbs, Paul A Dunkel & Co
950 bgs, 209,000 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
1,250 bgs, 275,000 lbs, Thurston & Braidich
350 bgs, 77,000 lbs, I M Sobin Co, Inc
200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, E Meer & Co
450 bgs, 99,000 lbs, Colony Import & Export Co
100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Credo Commodities Co
1,400 bgs, 308,000 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
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2 cs, McKesson & Robbins
LICORICE ROOT—8,045 bls, McAndrews & Forbes
MENTHOL—2 cs, Davis & Lawrence Co
60 cs, McKesson & Robbins
20 cs, Dino Luzzato
10 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
20 cs, Vick Chemical Co
50 cs, Paul A Dunkel & Co
10 cs, Bank of Montreal
20 cs, Bristol Myers Co
30 cs, Pharmacal Co
20 cs, Smith Weihman Co
MICA—22 cs
OIL, CODLIVER—301 dms, Upjohn & Co
300 dms, Scott & Bowne
80 dms, S B Penick & Co
140 dms, McKesson & Robbins
CORNMINT—8 cs, A Maschmeijer, Inc
30 cs, P A Dunkel & Co
GERANIUM—6 dms, Rohner, Gehrig & Co
LEMON—22 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
40 cs, Stuart Bros
95 cs, W J Bush & Co
ORANGE—65 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
50 cs, Orbis Product Co
190 cs, Norton Ellis & Co
PALM—1,250 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
SASSAFRAS—40 dms, Norton & Ellis
ORANGE PEEL—2 cs, Gordon & Dilworth
PALM KERNELS—5,061 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
1,667,433 kilos, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
TAPIOCA STARCH—800 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc
1,480 bgs, United States Commercial Co
540 bgs, Java American Export Co
WAX, BEES—100 bgs, Silvio Gacuine & Co
81 bgs, Morteza Khosroyschahi
69 blocks, Innis, Speiden & Co
80 blocks, Koster Keunen Mfg Co

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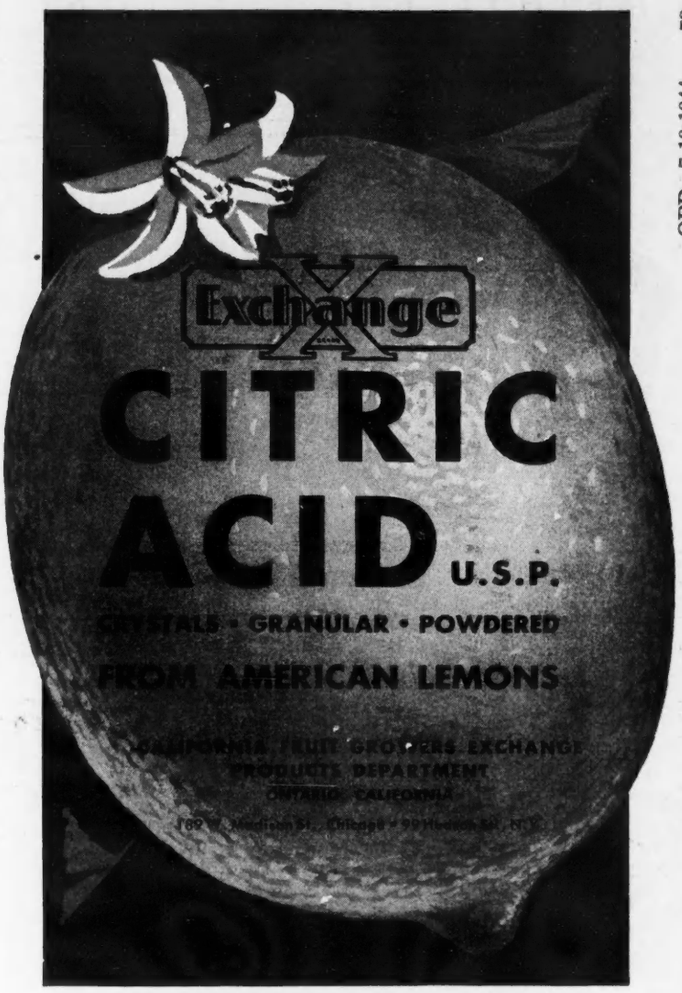

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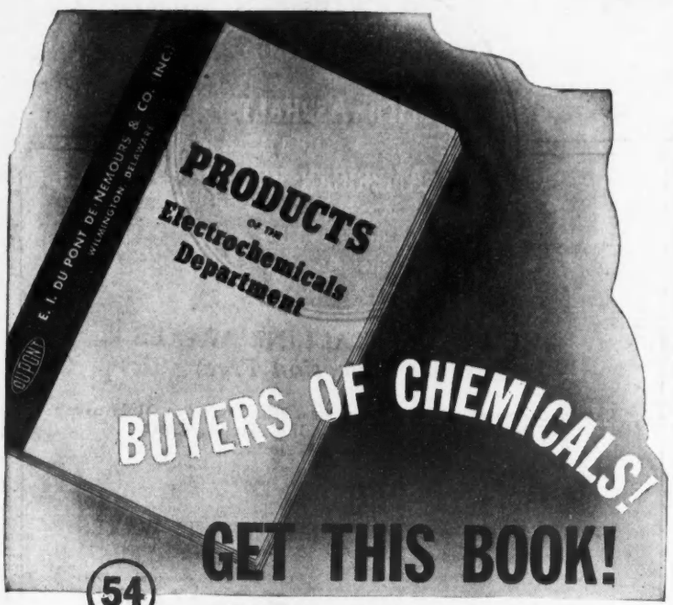

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